

Newfoundland  
Fisheries Survey  
1952

v.8

FORTUNE

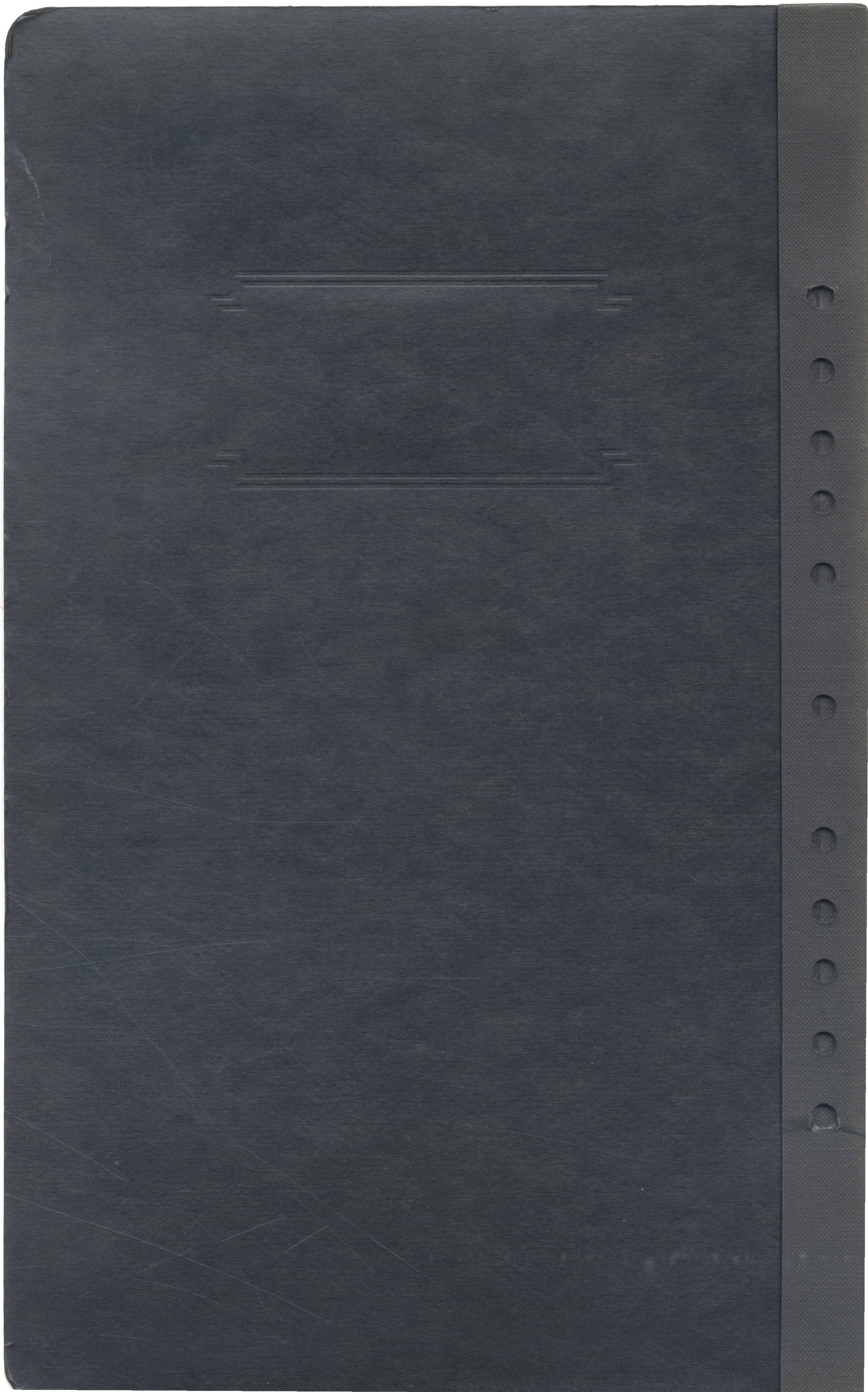
FORTUNE & HERMITAGE BAYS



Nfld.

SH  
224  
N423  
v. 8









# Fishing Communities of Newfoundland

*Report of a Survey  
Sponsored by*

THE  
NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES  
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
1952



*Report Issued October, 1952*



## FOREWORD

On recommendation of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Committee, the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland joined in carrying out a survey in July and August, 1952, of the more important communities on the northeast coast of the Province of Newfoundland. While the emphasis was placed on the commercial fisheries of these communities, factual information was also compiled on the harbour facilities, forestry, agriculture and the social aspects of community life. The notes included in the report are intended to provide the Development Committee, and later the various departments of the two governments, with data for their guidance in planning and carrying out a programme of fisheries development.

It should be understood that, in view of the relatively short time available to cover this large area, the survey was of necessity more of a reconnaissance than an exhaustive study of each individual community.

The departments of the federal government were represented as follows: Fisheries - D.R. Buchanan; Public Works - E.V. Gilbert; Resources and Development - J.M. Robinson; Agriculture - H.W.R. Chancey and I.Green. The government of Newfoundland was represented as follows: Fisheries and Co-operatives - C. Storey; Economic Development - N. Short; Agriculture - R. Carnell; Forestry - E. Corcoran; and Public Welfare - R.L. Andrews and W. Rockwood.







## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Francois Latitude $47^{\circ}34'N$ . Longitude $56^{\circ}44\frac{1}{2}'W$ . Chart No. 2141. Air photos: 140-4710, 1233-39 & 40.
EXISTING WHARVES:	Public Wharf (63 foot face) where coastal steamers tie up, and several schooner wharves and fish stages. Public Wharf serves Cul-de-Sac as well as Francois.
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None, practically landlocked harbour surrounded by high cliffs.
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Good. Fog signal building marks West Point of the entrance.
FOG CONDITIONS:	Usual for south coast of Newfoundland, which is generally bad with winds from East through South to Southwest. Fog signal at West Point of Entrance.
STORM CONDITIONS:	Quite good.
ICE CONDITIONS:	Seldom freezes.
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None.
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Rocky: drops off rapidly into deep water.
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Not necessary but there is very little room for expansion.
DREDGING REQUIRED:	None.
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Rock: loose or quarried, locally. Timber: round or sawn: Mainland; Bay D'Espoir.

EVG. August 26, 1952.



FRANCOIS



Public wharf



Swordfishing vessel



Harbour



Francois



MEMORANDUM FOR REPORT ON  
FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULES

1. The population for settlements was derived from the 1951 census.
2. The number of fishermen, the number of boats and the fishing gear are those that are actually operating this year. In many settlements visited, there were a number of boats and a considerable amount of gear not being used.
3. The average age and literacy figures would perhaps be more applicable if an average were made of several settlements in one area. Without a detailed knowledge of every fisherman in a settlement, it is only possible to make an approximation of the average age and literacy.
4. The 1950 production of shore fish for settlements was derived from the Fisheries Prices Support Board, Ottawa.
5. In some instances where it was not possible to get the statistics for the catch of a species of fish for a settlement, this information was obtained from the statistics section of the Nfld. Fisheries Board. In the majority of schedules, this information was obtained directly from the field work. The statistics for salmon and lobster are for total landings. No attempt was made to get the breakdown of sold fresh, pickled and canned forms. However, in the areas visited by the survey party, practically all of the salmon and lobster are sold in the fresh state.
6. In many cases, for the historical notes on the settlements, other sources than field information were used. Among these sources were; Reverend Tocque's book entitled "Newfoundland As It Was and As It Is Now In 1887" and the Hon. J.R. Smallwood's "Gazette of Newfoundland".



Settlement Notes

6. Housing and Living Conditions:

The houses are only fair. There is very limited room for buildings because the cliffs rise so steeply from the harbour. Rocks hundreds of feet above the east side of the harbour could wipe out that part of the settlement if there was a mountain slide.

7. Fish Processing Facilities:

(a) Existing Plants: Nil.

(b) Conditions of flakes, stages and fish sheds.

A very limited amount of shed storage and flake space is necessary because the fishermen do not process much fish in the settlement. Their sheds and stages are old but in fair condition.

8. Marketing:

(a) Who buys fish: John Penny & Sons of Ramea. There are two or three shops that deal in cash in the settlement.

9. Financing:

(a) Credit extended to fishermen:

The fishermen are on a cash basis for most of the year. Credit is only extended during the Jack boat crew's fishing trips for one to two months.

10. Cooperative Development: Nil.

11. The Settlement's Area Of Economic Influence:

Economic influence is limited to the local settlement.

12. Historical Notes:

The settlement is about 120 years old. The men are good fishermen. They are gradually getting bigger boats. They used to fish with 12-15 ton boats but now they are using six Jack boats (or Western Boats) of 25 to 30 tons. They are about 50 ft. long and are powered by 30 to 50 H.P. marine gas engines.

13. Additional Notes On Fishery And Other Resources And Attitude of Fishermen, Etc.:

Fishing is carried on the year around. 36 men go on the Jack Boats to Trepassey from June 1 to August 15. These boats make two trips in this period. They land around 200 Q's of fish in each trip and sell it in salt-bulk at Grand Bank. After this fishing is over these boats spend the rest of the year fishing in various places - at Glace Bay, North Sydney, or around Ramea. They sell their fish to the fresh fish plants.

There are 20 inshore fishermen using dories. This year the collector took their fish to the fresh fish plant at Ramea. For head on gutted, they received .02 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb. There are also 10 fishermen from Francois who fish as sharemen the year around out of Lunenburg. These men make \$1200. to \$1600. a year.

Salmon and lobster are sideline fisheries. Some of the salmon is pickled in 200 lb. bbls. The salmon catch was poor this year. Ten men fished lobster this year. It was collected and taken to English Harbour West. Fishermen received .22¢ per lb. at the beginning and .35¢ at the end of the season.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Francois.

DATE: 26-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Non-existent.

SOILS:

Talus deposition only - extreme  
lithosol at best.

CROPS:

Non-existent.

LIVESTOCK:

Non-existent.

POTENTIAL:

No possible potential due to lack of  
soil.



## FORESTRY

The Economic Survey by the Federal Department of Fisheries was designed to cover a wide diversity of fields so that the relative importance of each port might be ascertained. This portion of the report covers forestry, water supply and road communications, which were grouped because some assessment of each of these was possible from air photographs. Unfortunately the scales of the air photographs, most of which varied between twenty-six hundred and forty feet to an inch and four thousand feet to an inch, were such that only general information could be gathered. These reports can only serve as a guide toward the choice of specific areas for which detailed studies may be prepared later.

The forests of Newfoundland now provide a greater proportion of her income than even her fisheries, and may be expected to play an even more important role in the economy of the fishing settlements when organization of the forest utilization programmes has been completed.

The forests of the coastal region, with which this report is primarily concerned, fall naturally into two classes:

- (1) Those forests close enough to the ports to provide fuelwood, timber for local needs and possibly lumber for local export.
- (2) Inland forests on the licensed berths which could provide employment.

A forest belt extending inland three miles from the general line of the seacoast was reserved as a source of fuelwood and timber for the fishermen. There is a large percentage of rock barren and heath in this belt and the thin soiled areas carry stands of scrub spruce and balsam which may eventually reach fuelwood size but will not grow large enough for saw timber. One of the photographs of Ship Cove shows Mr. Robert Chancey standing in the midst of a thirty-seven year old forest which barely reaches to his knees.



Tree growth is rapid wherever the soils are suitable but for some reason most trees seem to stagnate after reaching a height of from thirty to forty feet. If the incessant cutting for fuelwood could be restricted, the better sites anywhere along the coast would produce saw timber, that is, trees six to eight inches in diameter at breast height. Residents of such barren outports as Cook's Harbour, Ship Cove, Twillingate, Fogo and Joe Batt's Arm all claimed that these localities were heavily timbered when the first white settlers arrived. They further stated that excessive cutting, fire and use of the spruce and balsam reproduction for fish flakes and for sheep fodder had finally reduced the countryside to heath. On the hilltops trees were often growing in a thin layer of peat without any mineral soil between it and the parent rock. Once burnt, no growth was possible until a new layer of soil had developed. This explains how areas which couldn't possibly support a forest now might once have been wooded.

The cutting of fuelwood is unrestricted in the "Fisherman's Belt" but a license must be obtained for the right to cut saw timber and a nominal charge per thousand board feet must be paid for all trees removed.

Most of the interior forest area is now held, either as freehold or by long term lease, by the two large pulp and paper companies, Bowater's (Newfoundland) Pulp and Paper Mills Limited and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company. In this report these companies will be given their local names of Bowater's or the Bowater Company and the A.N.D. Company. Also of interest is the International Grenfell Association limit on Canada Bay where the firm of Saunders & Howell is operating.

Both the Bowater and the A.N.D. limits are divided into large divisions on which the cutting is limited, at least in those which were visited by the survey, to that amount which would permit a sixty year cycle. Since growth on these limits is very rapid, this programme could be continued indefinitely.



Bowater's have one division centred at Mainbrook on Hare Bay which is planned to produce sixty thousand cords of wood per year. A second centre at Deer Lake controls logging operations at the southern end of White Bay and a third at Baie Verte is operating on a cycle similar to that of Mainbrook. Each Division has a large depot or depot town built for its staff which, unlike the average lumbering or mining town, is built for permanence. Some idea of the effect of these pulpwood operations on the livelihood of the Northeastern coast can be obtained by a simple calculation of the number of men employed and the average income from their operations. The average man cuts 1.75 cords of wood per day and is paid about six dollars per cord. If each man worked one hundred days, a sixty thousand cord operation would give three hundred and forty men an income of one thousand and fifty dollars. In addition, there is the potential income from the hauling of the pulpwood to rivers, driving the logs down the rivers, or transporting them from the river mouths to the mills. Divisions on Hare Bay and White Bay depend upon the outports for almost all of their labour supply while those south of Notre Dame Bay recruit their labour from all over the province.

At present the high price paid for the cutting of pulpwood does attract men from the fishing. This need not be considered a disadvantage, as the pulpwood operations are planned to last indefinitely and some income should always come from this source. Besides more modern methods of fishing and processing may release men from that industry. Any planning for the development of ports on the Northeastern coast should be done in conjunction with the two large pulp companies.

In order to simplify comparison of the many ports, the information has been presented by means of a standard form and short description. The meaning of each term and the reason for its inclusion on the form is given below.



Air photo coverage -- the roll and picture numbers of the air photographs on which this area is shown. The first set of numbers are the photographs covering the port itself, with the second set showing those required to study the general area around the port.

Maps employed --

This shows what maps should be used in conjunction with the report. Moreover the information on a map at eight or ten miles to one inch is very general and not nearly as inclusive as that on one at one mile to an inch.

Number of families present --

The first figure is the 1951 census of the population of that settlement. The total population was divided by a mean figure of five to arrive at the probable number of families in the settlements. Studies in other parts of Newfoundland have shown that each family will burn twelve cords of fuelwood per year on an average.

Area of accessible forest --

This includes a very general figure for the number of acres of commercial forest, potentially commercial forest and slow-growing scrub within a radius of five miles from the centre of each port. If the port is located on a small island, a separate figure is given for the forest on the island itself. The quality of the air photographs was often very poor so it was difficult to distinguish slow-growing forest from open heath. The areas of forest are for purposes of comparison only and not of sufficient reliability to



be quoted.

Estimated per cent  
of slow-growing  
forest --

Much of the coastal forest consists of spruce and balsam which, because of its slow growth, has no commercial value. This estimate was based on the few ground observations and study of the air photographs.

Ownership and  
control --

Almost all good timber outside the three-mile belt is under license. A timber berth nearby means possibilities for additional employment.

Difficulties of  
utilization --

Self-explanatory.

Sawmills licensed  
for 1952 --

Self-explanatory. The details of this production is confidential and could not be published. This information may be obtained from the Forestry Division, Dept. of Mines and Resources, St. John's, Nfld., or from the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Distance to nearest  
licensed timber --

This figure illustrates the potentialities of a timber berth for employment. It also indicates whether it would be possible for men to work on the timber berth during the week and return home on the weekends.

Opportunities for  
using the port as  
an exit for licensed  
timber --

This could mean the building of roads and harbour facilities in the ports. Even if these were unnecessary, it does mean extra employment at river driving and construction of the boom.



Forestry rating -- This is a summarization of the potentialities of the locality from the point of view of the forester.

- A. (1) That the local fuelwood supply appears to be adequate.  
(2) That there is sufficient saw timber to supply local lumber needs.  
(3) That there appears to be sufficient timber for some local export.  
(4) That there are timber limits close enough to supply work and yet allow the workers to go home weekends.  
(5) That the timber limit owners could use the port as an exit for their pulpwood or saw timber.
- B. (1) That the local fuelwood supply appears to be adequate.  
(2) That there is sufficient saw timber to supply local lumber needs.  
(3) That there appears to be sufficient timber for some local export.
- C. That there appears to be sufficient forest to supply the settlement with fuelwood and a limited amount of lumber for local needs.
- D. That there is a very limited fuel supply locally but fuel and saw timber is available within small boat or dog team haul.
- E. Descriptions of the general geology and the forest soils have been omitted because the Federal Department of Agriculture representative was a very able pedologist who, because of the lack of agricultural soils in most of the coastal regions, was able to cover these subjects in addition to his other duties.

In the problem of water supply it was assumed that dug wells would be used unless a gravity system could be



installed cheaply. Thus a lake, in order to be considered a satisfactory source, had to drain toward the harbour so that water could be piped to the settlement at no greater cost than the building of a small dam, the possible installation of a filtration bed, and the price of the piping and labour. The greatly distorted sandstones, slates and limestones so common along the coast of Newfoundland suggest the possibility of artesian sources which, as in many of the towns in Ontario, could supply large processing plants and with a reservoir and pumping system all the needs of the settlement. The possibility of water from this source should not be overlooked at those places where lakes of suitable quality are not available.

The road studies are, like those of the forests and the water supply, very general. They merely show whether the terrain is such that roads could be built at a reasonable cost, and do not try to choose routes. When roads are planned between specific points in this area, air photographs can be of very great help but detailed studies are beyond the scope of this report.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community Francois Lat.  $47^{\circ}34'$  Long.  $56^{\circ}44'$

Air Photo Coverage 1233 (4710) (39 - 41) 1233 (4710) (33-41)  
1232 (4109) (4 - 7)

Maps employed 11 NE (1" - 8 miles).

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 335/5 - 67.

2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. -- acres.

(a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest.

(b) Ownership and control.

3. Difficulties of utilization.

(a) Existing roads from forest to port. Nil.

(b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. Very poor.

(1) slopes

(2) boulders, rock, etc.

4. Description of forest soils (agriculture).

5. Sawmills licensed for 1952.

6. Distance to nearest licensed timber -- miles.

7. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber  
area. --

8. Forestry Rating. E.



## FRANCOIS

This settlement is located at the end of a steep-walled rocky fjord. There are no forests in the immediate vicinity and it is unlikely that any will grow within the foreseeable future. Unfortunately none of the air photographs were available so it was impossible to check the upper ends of Chaleur and Rencontre Bays where part of the local supply of fuelwood is obtained. The remainder was reported to be obtained at the upper end of Hare Bay.

Francois has a large brook cascading through the settlement which could be used as a limited source of power as well as a water supply for everybody. It could be developed very cheaply except that there is practically no soil and the pipes would have to lie on the surface.

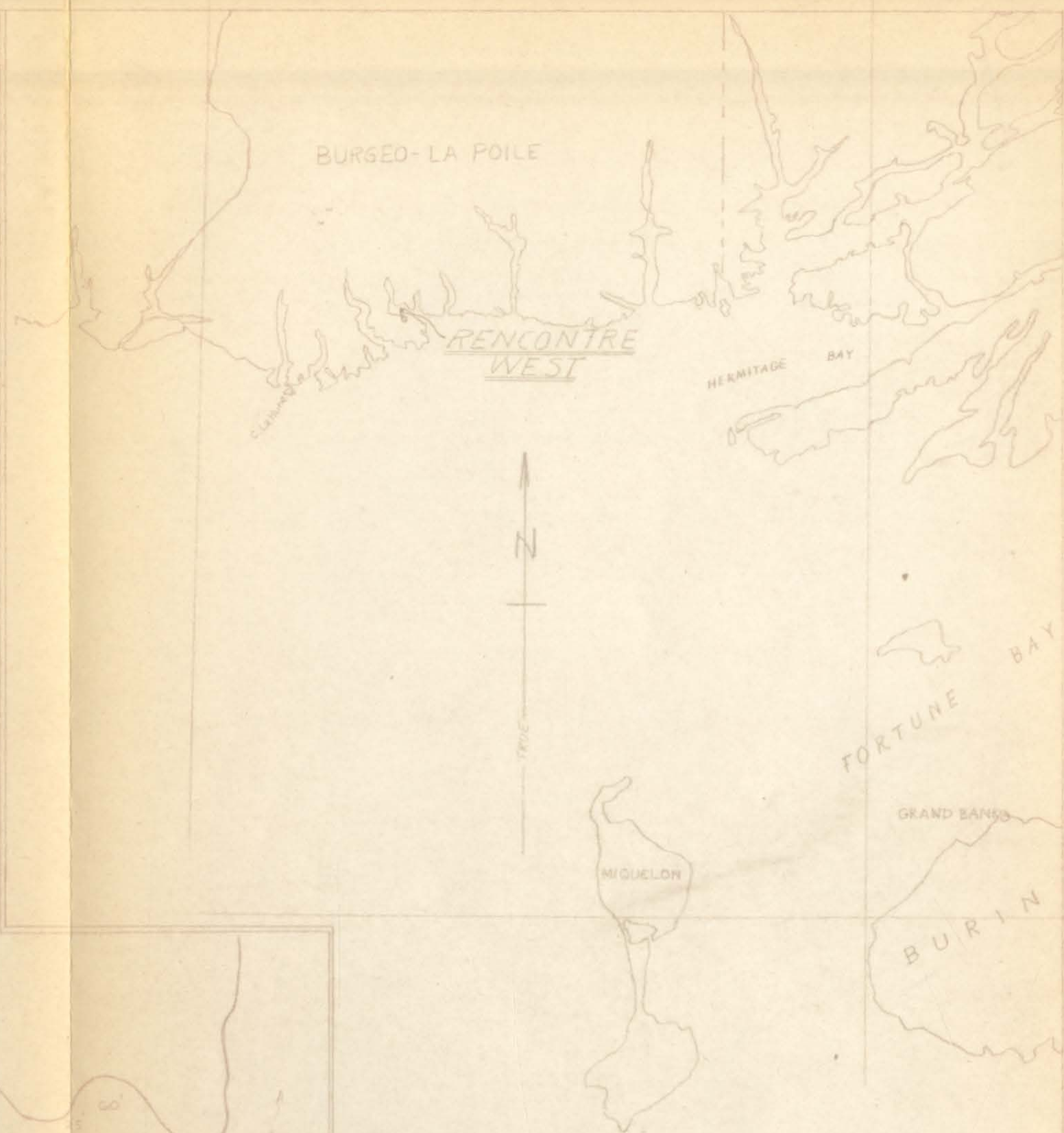
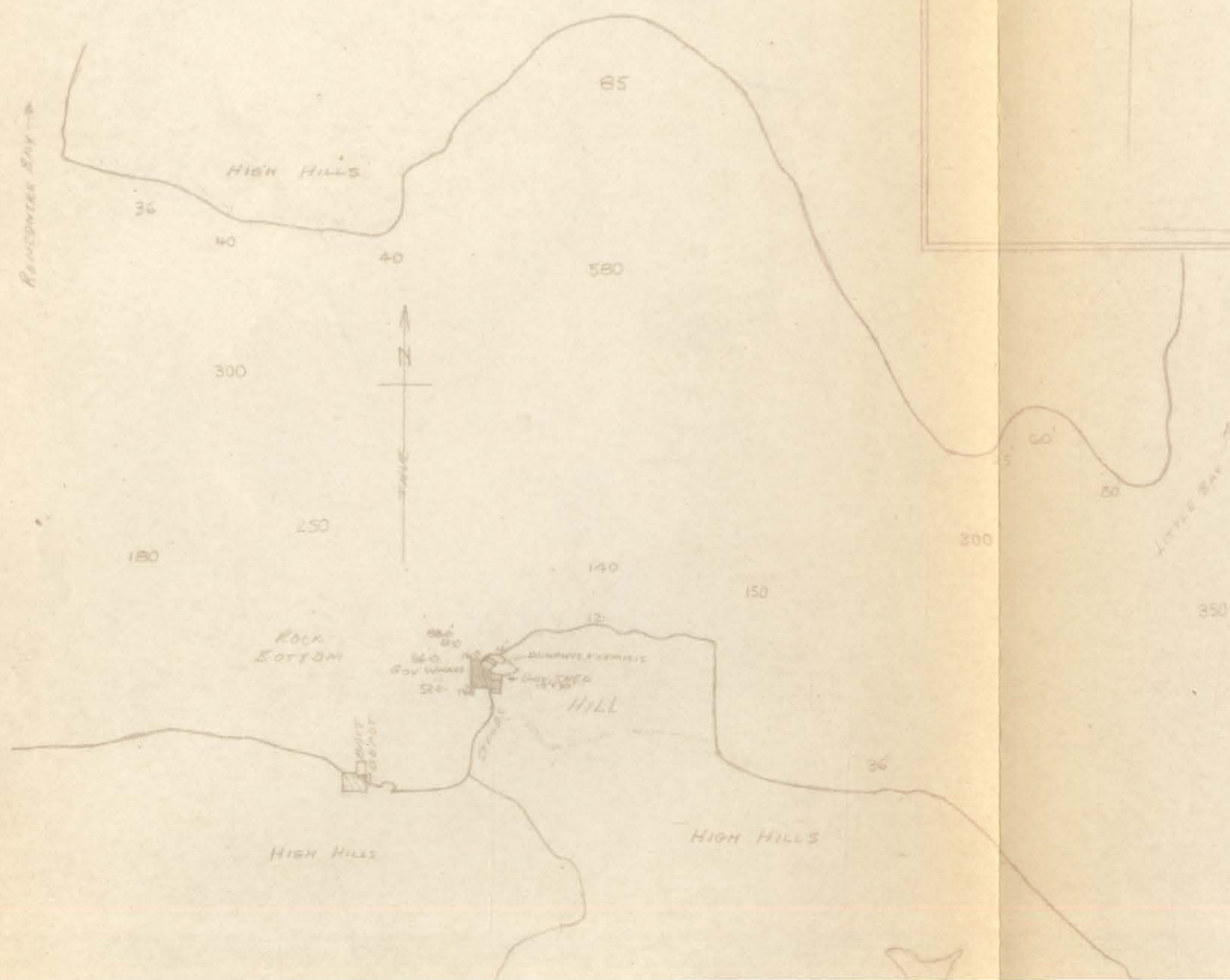
There are no roads and the terrain is so difficult that the building of any is most unlikely.

Five men were reported to work with the A.N.D. Company at Grand Falls.



PLAN OF HARBOUR

Scale: 1 inch = 800 feet (approx)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET BELOW LOW WATER  
ORDINARY SPRING TIDES

Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles

CHART OF LOCATION



## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:

Rencontre West.  
Latitude  $47^{\circ}37'N$ . Longitude  $56^{\circ}41\frac{1}{2}'W$ .  
Chart: 2144. Air photos: 140-4710,  
1233-41 & 42.

EXISTING WHARVES:

Private wharf (Danfords): Public  
Wharf (79 foot face) used by coastal  
steamers; Bait Depot wharf and some  
small stages.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS:

None: landlocked harbour.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:

Good.

FOG CONDITIONS:

Fair to poor: East, South and south  
west winds bring fog.

STORM CONDITIONS:

Heavy squalls hit the harbour during  
North-north-easterly gales.

ICE CONDITIONS:

Very rarely ice hinders steamers.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES:

None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM:

Rock.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE  
AND SHELTER:

Existing wharf is getting weak;  
but if repaired would continue to  
handle all traffic offering.

DREDGING REQUIRED:

None.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION  
MATERIALS:

Rock: loose or quarried, locally.  
Timber: Round or sawn; Mainland  
and Bay D'Espoir.

EVG. August 26, 1952.



RENCONTRE WEST



Looking over hills



Public wharf at the right



Scrub spruce and fir



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Rencontre West

Area

Burgeo - LaPoile

August 26, 1952.

Population        176

Settlement Notes

No. of Fishermen - 40. There are 13 motor dories. There are no Jack boats here. Usually two men fish together in a motor dory. About 14 men go away to Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, and are employed fishing. These men do very well. They come home in November and go back to Lunenburg in February. The fishermen at Rencontre West used to own Jack boats but gave them up for dory fishing. Now if they had them they could go to the fresh fish plants to sell fish, but they haven't the money to buy them now.

Cod catch - Have 560 Q's light-salted up to the above date this year.

Lobster - 1,428 lbs caught by two men with 116 pots this year.

There is no salmon fishing done at Rencontre West.

The Bait Depot at Rencontre West - Capacity 300,000 lbs. Only has herring on hand at this date. No squid. This is holding up fishing because herring is not suitable as bait at this time of the year.

Other Employment - Nil. There are no men taking part in woods work from this settlement.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



78

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Rencontre West.

DATE: 26-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Very small subsistence type gardens with production less than local requirements.

SOILS:

Soils derived from weathering of red granite parent rock and existing in small pockets between almost continuous rock outcrop. Invariably capped with a raw acidic organic layers.

CROPS:

Potatoes principal crop, with minor amounts of cabbage, turnip and other roots.  
Very limited natural pasture area.

LIVESTOCK:

Moderate number of sheep and hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural potential due to rough, hilly topography and rock outcrop.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community Rencontre West Lat. 47°36' Long. 56°40'

Air Photo Coverage 1233 (4710) (41 - 42) 1233 (4710) (35 - 41)  
1298 (4711) (7 - 12)

Maps employed 11 NE (1" - 8 miles).

1. No. of families present now (welfare).
2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. -- acres. Not measured.
  - (a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. All trees nearby seemed to be of the scrub type.
  - (b) Ownership and control.
3. Difficulties of utilization.
  - (a) Existing roads from forest to port. Nil.
  - (b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. Very poor.
    - (1) slopes
    - (2) boulders, rock, etc.
4. Sawmills licensed for 1952.
5. Distance to nearest licensed timber -- miles.
6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. - Nil.
7. Forestry Rating. E.



### RENCONTRE WEST

Like Francois, this settlement is located in an area of barrens. There is no commercial forest nearby and the trees observed were of the slow-growing scrub type. Fuelwood and timber for local needs are obtained from Chaleur, Rencontre and Hare Bays.

Air photographs were not available for this port so it was not possible to check for distant lakes. On a check made from a hill near the village, the only stream which might be used for a gravity water system appeared too small for even a settlement like this. Springs and dug wells seemed the only reliable sources of water.

There are no roads and due to the difficult terrain, it is most unlikely that any will be built.

No one worked in the woods now although four or five men had done so a few years ago.







## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:

Pushthrough.  
Latitude  $47^{\circ}38\frac{1}{2}'N$ .  
Longitude  $56^{\circ}10'W$ .  
Charts: 893 and 292.  
Air photos: A12835 - 46 & 47.

EXISTING WHARVES:

Pushthrough Trade Wharf: Public Wharf (93 foot face) with outlying mooring rings in rock. Coastal steamers use this wharf.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS:

None.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:

Quite good.

FOG CONDITIONS:

Fair: winds from East through south to southwest bring fog.

STORM CONDITIONS:

Heavy surging in this harbour during southerly gales.

ICE CONDITIONS:

Seldom freezes.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES:

None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM:

Rock.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:

Very limited as the harbour is small with high, steep, rocky sides.

DREDGING REQUIRED:

Nil.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rock, broken or massive, locally.  
Timber: round or sawn:  
Bay d'Espoir and Mainland.

EVG. August 26, 1952.



PUSHTROUGH



Public wharf from approaching ship



# FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Pushthrough

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 26, 1952.

## 1. Settlement:

- (a) Population 192
- (b) No. families engaged fishing 10
- (c) No. men engaged in woods work 2
- (d) No. men engaged other occupations 10

## 2. Fishermen:

- (a) Total No. 15
  - No. Shore 9 Stationers -- Floaters -- Bankers & draggers 6
- (b) Average age 40 (c) Literacy 80%

## 3. Crew Organization:

- (a) No. of Crews 9
  - No. of Skippers 9 Partners -- Sharemen 6

## 4. Method of Fishing:

- (a) Cod Traps -- Trawls 4 Cod Nets --
  - Hand lines yes Jiggers yes
  - Salmon Traps -- Salmon Nets 3
  - Lobster pots 200 Caplin Seines 1
  - Herring Seines -- Herring Nets 27
  - Mackerel Seines -- Mackerel Nets --
- (b) Trap Boats -- Motor Boats -- Motor Dorries 6 Row Dorries 3
  - Jack Boats -- Long liners -- Schooners --

## 5. Settlement Annual Catch:

- (a) Cod. Light salted (1952) Q's -- Average Q's --
  - Cod. Hvy. salted (1952) Q's 158
  - Cod. Split green (1952) lbs. 80,860
- (b) Salmon (1952) lbs. 350 Average lbs. --
- (c) Lobster (1952) lbs. 1,137 Average lbs. --
- (d) Turbot (1952) bbls. -- Average bbls. --
- (e) Herring (1952) bbls. 308
- (f) Mackerel (1951) bbls. -- (g) Seals, No. --



Settlement Notes

6. Housing and Living Conditions:

The houses are fair to good average for settlements in this area.

7. Fish Processing Facilities:

(a) Existing Plants: Nil.

(b) Conditions of flakes, stages and fish sheds.

The fishermen are selling their fish fresh and in salt bulk. Not much storage or flake space is required.

8. Marketing:

(a) Who buys fish.

Mr. Snook is agent at Pushtrough for T. Garland of Gaultois.

9. Financing:

(a) Credit extended to fishermen: Fishermen receive only \$50. to \$100. credit for buying fishing supplies during the fishing year.

10. Cooperative Development:

There is a cooperative store at Pushtrough.

11. The Settlement's Area Of Economic Influence:

Economic influence is limited to the local settlement.

12. Historical Notes:

Pushtrough had 30 to 40 fishermen using about 20 boats years ago. Now the fishing activity has declined. They could fish the whole year through here but they do not bother. There are 10 men from Pushtrough working on the Newfoundland coastal boats.

13. Additional Notes On Fishery And Other Resources And Attitude of Fishermen, Etc.:

There are nine inshore fishermen who fish cross-handed (individually). Of the six sharemen, five are fishing on the Grand Banks and one is fishing on a Halifax dragger. The fishermen at Pushtrough start fishing in April and quit for the year about December 10. Cod is the mainstay and it is caught mainly by handlines. This is the first year the fishermen have been able to sell green split cod to T. Garland of Gaultois. After the plant at Gaultois opens they will be able to sell all of their cod fresh.

Two men fished for lobster this year. The prices they received varied from .22¢ to .30¢. Three men fished salmon this year. The catch was all sold locally. There is never very much salmon caught here. Turbot is available but the fishermen say the gear to fish it with is too expensive.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



29

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Pushthrough.

DATE: 27-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Very small subsistence type gardens with production much less than local requirements.  
Very small natural pasture area.

SOILS:

Soils derived from weathering of granites and metamorphosed sandstone parent rock.

CROPS.

Principally potatoes, with minor amounts of cabbage and roots.

LIVESTOCK:

Small number of sheep and hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural potential because of almost solid rock outcrop and lack of soil.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community      Pushthrough      Lat.  $47^{\circ}38'$     Long.  $56^{\circ}11'$

Air Photo Coverage    A.12835 (46-47)    A.12835 (44-50) (61-65)

Maps Employed      11 NE    (1 inch - 8 miles)

1. No. of families present now (welfare).    192/5    -    38

2. Area of accessible forest.    Approx.   --   acres.

(a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest.    75%

(b) Ownership and control.      Crown Land.      .

3. Difficulties of utilization.

(a) Existing roads from forest to port.    None.

(b) Possibilities for roads forest to port.    None.

(1) slopes

(2) boulders, rock, etc.

4. Sawmills licensed for 1952.

5. Distance to nearest licensed timber   ---   miles

6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area.    Nil.

7. Forestry Rating.    E.



### PUSHTHROUGH

A small settlement at the western side of the mouth of Bay D'Espoir which serves as a distribution point for many small ports which cannot be visited by the steamers. Pushthrough would be very difficult to develop because of the lack of level ground on which houses could be built. The whole countryside is one large rock barren with narrow strips of forest in the bottoms of the valleys. Timber and fuelwood for this settlement are brought from the forested areas at/<sup>the</sup>upper end of Bay D'Espoir.

There are no roads and the terrain is so rugged that none are likely to be built.

There are two small lakes about three miles southwest of the settlement from which water might be piped. This, however, would be difficult as the piping would have to pass around several rocky bluffs. Water supply should be checked by a competent engineer before any development was considered.

Only two or three men from this settlement were reported to work in the woods.







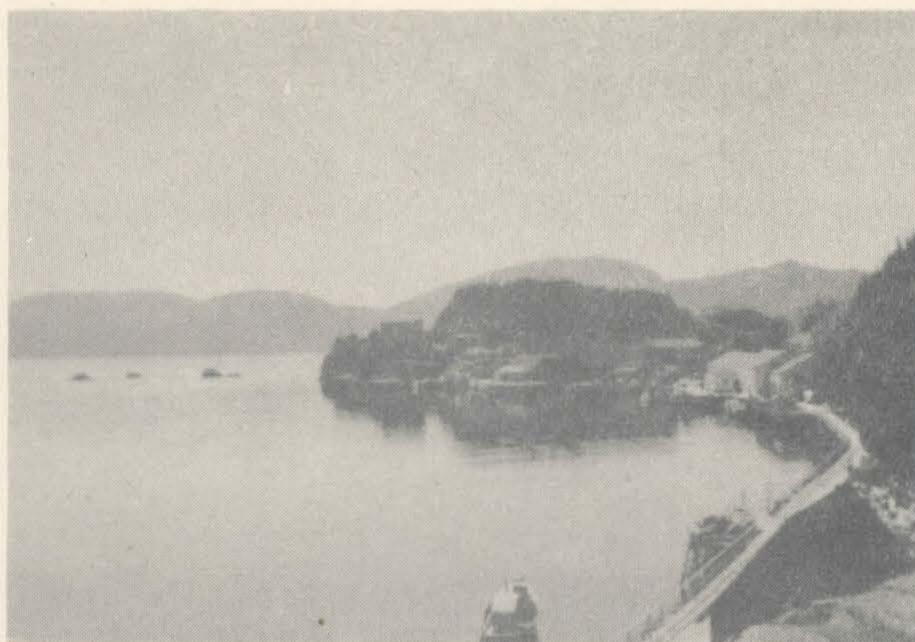
## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Gaultois Latitude 47° 36' N. Longitude 55° 54' W. Chart 292. Air photos: A-12835-15 & 16
EXISTING WHARVES:	Garland Co. private wharves: New Fish Plant wharf. Small oil wharf (Imperial Oil Company) on Whale islet.
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	Practically landlocked harbour: several islets across the entrance.
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Fairly good; rather narrow entrance.
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fairly good: better than points farther west.
STORM CONDITIONS:	Good.
ICE CONDITIONS:	Seldom freezes, but sea ice occasion- ally blocks it for as much as a month, February and March.
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None.
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Varies; rock and mud.
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Not very good: harbour is small and surrounded by very steep hills.
DREDGING REQUIRED:	None.
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Rock: loose or massive, locally. Timber: round or sawn: Mainland or Bay d'Espoir.

EVG. August 27, 1952.



GAULTOIS



Looking towards harbour entrance  
(Fish plant on the right)



M.V. Marvita at fish plant wharf



New fish plant  
(Conveyor takes fish from wharf into pl  
on left)



Gaultois



## FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Gaultois.

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 27, 1952.

Population - 252

### Settlement Notes

#### The New Fish Plant at Gaultois:

Due to open September 15.

Capacity - can freeze 22,000 lbs in 10 hours. Has two plate freezing units that will freeze 2,200 lbs per hour. They hope to produce 5,000,000 lbs of fillets per year.

Labour Force - will employ 35 men filleting and skinning. Will pay going wages. The plant will have two draggers, the "Gaultois" and the "Hermitage" catching fish.

Transportation of Finished Product - is supposed to be cared for by Job Bros.' privately-owned refrigerated vessels.

#### Plant Facilities:

It has a very modern belt conveyance system for taking fish from the wharf and elevating it up into the plant where it drops into icing bins. From the bins fish is conveyed by salt water to the filleting line. Has a Rosefish scaler installed. From the filleting line the fish goes (unwashed) to the candler, and from the candler the fillets drop into the brine tank. From here it goes to the packaging line. Has a wrapping machine at the end of the packaging and weighing line.

Plant's Cold Storage - will hold frozen fillets at -10 degrees F.

The floor of this plant is of lumber. The base is 2 x 4" planks then have 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " floor of creosoted spruce, then the top floor is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " spruce painted with water resistant paint and puttied. The floor slopes to the sides of the plant, being higher at the centre. It has drainage trenches on either side so the floor can be washed.

#### The Fishermen at Gaultois:

There are only 8 men and 8 motor dories. Produced only 3 Q's light-salted and 235 Q's hvy-salted this year at the above date. The only other fishing done by residents of this settlement was a small lobster catch for local consumption.

#### T. Garland of Gaultois:

Has bought split green cod and salt-bulk from fishermen in a number of settlements in this area. This fish was all heavy-salted. At the date of our visit Garland's employees were making this fish on his premises. He pays men and women .40¢ per hour to make fish.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



80

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Gaultois.

DATE: 27-8-52.

---

AGRICULTURE:

Very small subsistence type gardens with production much less than local requirements.

Very limited natural pasture area.

SOILS:

Soils weathered from granitic parent rock and found only in small isolated patches between rock outcrops.

CROPS:

Potatoes and cabbage principally with very minor amounts of roots.

LIVESTOCK:

Limited number of sheep and hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural potential due to rough mountainous topography and almost continuous rock outcrop.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community      Gaultois      Lat.  $47^{\circ}36'$       Long.  $55^{\circ}55'$

Air Photo Coverage      A.12835 (15 & 16)

Maps Employed      1 NW (1" - 8 miles)

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 252/5 - 50

2. Area of accessible forest. Approx.     --     acres. Not measured.

(a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 95%

(b) Ownership and control. Crown Lands.

3. Difficulties of utilization.

(a) Existing roads from forest to port. Nil.

(b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. Nil.

(1) slopes

(2) boulders, rock, etc.

4. Sawmills licensed for 1952. 1

5. Distance to nearest licensed timber     ---     miles

6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. Nil.

7. Forestry Rating. E.



### GAULTOIS

A small harbour on the north side of Hermitage Bay which is surrounded by high cliffs. It is most definitely not suitable for expansion as there is only enough level or even moderately sloping ground for a very few houses more.

Water could be obtained for houses or factories near sea level from a lake just behind the settlement and there are a couple of small lakes from which water could be piped to houses at a greater elevation.

The terrain is so rugged around Gaultois that road-building costs would be prohibitive.







## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE: Hermitage.  
Latitude 47°34'N. Longitude 55°56'W.  
Chart: 893. Air photos: A-12791  
228 & 229.

EXISTING WHARVES: Public Wharf (66 foot face) used by coastal steamers: has small boat landing inside of wharf.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS: Two at Barachois, towards head of the cove, for sheltering small boats.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA: Good.

FOG CONDITIONS: Fairly good.

STORM CONDITIONS: Squalls are heavy; especially when there are strong northerly winds.

ICE CONDITIONS: Practically ice-free all year round.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES: None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM: Rocky to gravelly

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER: Not required.

DREDGING REQUIRED: No apparent need.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Rock: loose or massive, locally.  
Timber: round or sawn.  
Bay d'Espoir and Mainland.

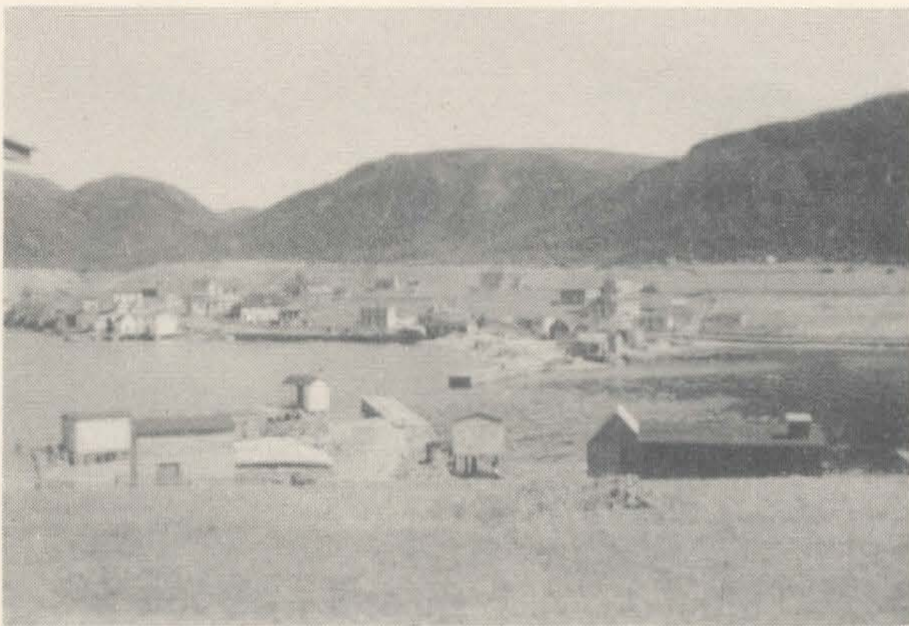
EVG. August 27, 1952.



HERMIT AGE



Public wharf approaching from the sea



Breakwaters at mouth of inner harbour



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Hermitage

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 27, 1952.

1. Settlement:

- (a) Population 396
- (b) No. families engaged fishing 20
- (c) No. men engaged in woods work 12
- (d) No. men engaged other occupations --

2. Fishermen:

- (a) Total No. 25
  - No. Shore 25 Stationers -- Floaters -- Bankers & draggers --
- (b) Average age 40
- (c) Literacy 90%

3. Crew Organization:

- (a) No. of Crews 20
  - No. of Skippers 20 Sons & Partners 5 Sharemen --

4. Method of Fishing:

- (a) Cod Traps -- Trawls 6 Cod Nets 20
  - Hand lines yes Jiggers yes
  - Salmon Traps -- Salmon Nets few
  - Lobster pots few Caplin Seines 1
  - Herring Seines -- Herring Nets --
  - Mackerel Seines -- Mackerel Nets --
- (b) Trap Boats -- Motor Boats 15 Row Dorries 5 Punts --
  - Jack Boats -- Long liners -- Schooners --

5. Settlement Annual Catch:

- (a) Cod. Light salted (1952) Q's 117 Average Q's --
  - Cod. Hvy. salted (1952) Q's 690
  - Cod. Split green (1952) lbs. 67,648
- (b) Salmon (1952) lbs. few Average lbs. --
- (c) Lobster (1952) lbs. 380 Average lbs. --
- (d) Turbot (1952) bbls. -- Average bbls. --
- (e) Herring (1952) bbls. --
- (f) Mackerel (1951) bbls. -- (g) Seals, No. --



Settlement Notes

6. Housing and Living Conditions: Good average houses compared with other fishing settlements in this area.

7. Fish Processing Facilities:

(a) Existing Plants: Nil. But there is a Bait Depot. It is a small one with a capacity of 150,000 lbs. They had no squid at the time of our visit.

(b) Conditions of flakes, stages and fish sheds.

The fishermen's flakes, stages, and fish sheds are in fair condition. They are not required except to store gear in because most of the fish is sold green.

8. Marketing:

(a) Who buys fish: The Hermitage Trade Store, and Mr. Ingram. The Hermitage Trade Store buys the most of the fish for T. Garland. Mr. Ingram sends fish to Grand Bank.

9. Financing:

(a) Credit extended to fishermen.

Credit has been extended to fishermen and their families for as much as 12 months of the year. However, it is expected the amount of credit will be decreased when the fishermen are able to sell their fish fresh at the Gaultois plant.

10. Cooperative Development: There is a local buying club of 12 to 15 members. It does not buy fish.

11. The Settlement's Area Of Economic Influence:

Economic influence is local. Hermitage is tied in with the Gaultois settlement. Hermitage will supply some fresh fish for the new plant and no doubt some of the plant's workers as Hermitage is only four miles from Gaultois and has a larger population than Gaultois.

12. Historical Notes:

Hermitage is at least 100 years old. The number of fishermen has remained fairly steady in recent years.

13. Additional Notes On Fishery And Other Resources And Attitude of Fishermen, Etc.:

Most of the fishermen only fish from April 15 to November or December, but four or five crews continue fishing the year around. Cod is the mainstay. It is caught chiefly with handlines. The trawls used here are generally 6 line trawls. This year the fishermen sold split green cod at .03¢ and .02-3/4¢ to T. Garland at Gaultois who was putting up heavy-salted fish.

Lobster is picked up by the collector boat. Lobster and salmon are only sideline fisheries. Only a small amount of salmon is sold commercially.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



81

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Hermitage.

DATE: 27-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Garden type agriculture, but production is insufficient for local requirements. Large area of pasture and hay land.

SOILS:

Soils derived from outwash sands and gravels and till remnants composed principally of granite and sandstone.

CROPS:

Potatoes principal crop, and moderate production of cabbage and roots. Large area devoted to pasture and hay production, although latter is of poor quality.

LIVESTOCK:

Approximately 200 sheep, 3 head of cattle, moderate number of hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

Some expansion could be made in the area between Hermitage and Dawson's Cove, but bouldery surface would make clearing difficult. Present production could be greatly increased by improved cultural methods.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community     Hermitage     Lat. 47°34' Long. 55°56'

Air Photo Coverage     A12791 (228 - 229)  
   A12835 ( 15 & 16).

Maps employed     1 NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare) 396/5 - 79.
2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. - acres. Not measured.
  - (a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 50%
  - (b) Ownership and control. Crown lands.
3. Difficulties of utilization.
  - (a) Existing roads from forest to port. There is a trail from Hermitage southwest to Seal Cove.
  - (b) Possibilities for roads forest to port.
    - (1) slopes
    - (2) boulders, rock, etc. There is no large area of forest - see notes.
4. Sawmills licensed for 1952 - 2.
5. Distance to nearest licensed timber -- miles.
6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. Nil.
7. Forestry Rating. E.



## HERMITAGE

A very good harbour on the south side of Hermitage Bay. There is considerable flat land being used for gardening and it looks as though many more people could live there very comfortably. The hilltops are barren yet from the amount of cutting visible on the air photographs, the timber in the valleys must have been large enough for fuelwood at least.

There are two small lakes on the hills southeast of the settlement which could provide a limited flow of water. These do not appear large enough to supply the present settlement. If any major development took place, water would have to be pumped from the large lake west of the harbour.

There is one trail or narrow road running southwest to Seal Cove near the tip of the peninsula, but no roads toward the mainland. The region east of here is very rugged and it is doubtful whether the cost of building roads there is justified.







HARBOUR FACILITIES:

NAME OF PLACE:	Pass Island. Latitude 47° 29' N. Longitude 56° 12' W. Chart: 893. Air photos: A-12791 - 221 and 222.
EXISTING WHARVES:	A few fish stages only. There are 5 public slips for dories and small boats, one mooring block and a breastwall. Vessels and steamers anchor in the offing.
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None.
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Good between Pass Island and mainland. Many rocks and reefs around outside of the Island.
FOG CONDITIONS:	Poor: Winds from East through south to southwest bring fog.
STORM CONDITIONS:	Very bad: on windward side of island the small boats have to be hauled up on the slips.
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None.
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Rocky, gravelly and sandy.
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Not feasible.
DREDGING REQUIRED:	Nil.
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Rock: loose or massive, locally. Timber: round or sawn: Bay d'Espoir and Mainland.

EVG. August 27, 1952.



PASS ISLAND  
(Western End)



Public slipway and mooring block



Public slipway



Western End breakwater under construction



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement - Pass Island

Area Fortune-Hermitage

August 27, 1952.

Population - 227

Settlement Notes:

No. of Fishermen - 23. All engage in the cod fishery. Seven engage in salmon fishing, and a few catch lobster on a small scale.

Cod catch - 572 Q's heavy-salted and 38 Q's light-salted. Heavy-salted was sold to Mr. Piercey who is agent for T. Garland at Gaultois. The fishermen received .06¢ for heavy-salted per lb up to July 25, then received .05 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. For culled fish they received .02 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ straight through the season.

Lobster - 1,859 lbs this year. Sold fresh. Collected by John W. Simms for Maritime Packers.

Salmon - Unable to get statistics for catch. The fishermen used 34 salmon nets here this year. Price of salmon to fishermen was .35 and .40 cents this year.

Fishing Season - from April 1 to November 30.

General Notes

A destitute, barren and very rocky Island. The residents burn coal which costs from \$300. to \$400. per year for a family. At the date of our visit they received a coal shipment and women were helping the men to unload the dories and carry the coal to their homes. It was a windy day and all hands were coal-black engaged in this work.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Pass Island.

DATE: 27-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Very small subsistence type gardens.  
Production less than local requirements.  
Limited natural pasture area.

SOILS:

Soils derived from parent sandstone rock and beach sands and gravels. Area has considerable peat deposits over bedrock and rock outcrop is covered with an acid, organic mat.

CROPS:

Principally potatoes and cabbage, with minor quantities of roots grown. Limited hay and pasture area.

LIVESTOCK:

Moderate number of sheep and hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural potential due to rough hilly topography and rock outcrop.



HARBOUR BRETON



Public wharf



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Harbour Breton

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 25, 1952.

1. Settlement:

- (a) Population 903  
(b) No. families engaged fishing 80  
(c) No. men engaged in woods work 7  
(d) No. men engaged other occupations some

2. Fishermen:

- (a) Total No. 115  
No. Shore 50 Stationers -- Floaters -- Bankers & draggers  
(b) Average age 40 (c) Literacy 60%

3. Crew Organization:

- (a) No. of Crews 25  
No. of Skippers 25 Sons & Partners 25 Sharemen 65

4. Method of Fishing:

- (a) Cod Traps 2 Trawls 100 Cdd Nets --  
Hand lines yes Jiggers yes  
Salmon Traps -- Salmon Nets 12  
Lobster pots --  
Herring Seines 4 Herring Nets --  
Mackerel Seines -- Mackerel Nets --  
(b) Trap Boats -- Motor Boats -- Motor Dories 25 Punts --  
Jack Boats 1 Long liners -- Schooners 1

5. Settlement Annual Catch:

- (a) Cod. Light salted (1952) Q's 25 Average Q's --  
Cod. Hvy. salted (1952) Q's --  
Cod. Fresh (1952) lbs. --  
(b) Salmon (1952) lbs. few Average lbs. --  
(c) Lobster (1952) lbs. 3,000 Average lbs. --  
(d) Turbot (1952) bbls. -- Average bbls. --  
(e) Herring (1952) bbls. --  
(f) Mackerel (1951) bbls. -- (g) Seals, No. --



Settlement Notes

6. Housing and Living Conditions: Very good homes. There is a doctor and a cottage hospital here.

7. Fish Processing Facilities:

(a) Existing Plants: There is one herring factory operated by Mr. Coady who is an agent for West Atlantic Products. Mr. Coady packed 2,200 bbls., (225 lbs equals 1 bbl.) of herring during this year's herring season. This herring was not caught by Harbour Breton fishermen. It all came from Fortune Bay.

(b) Conditions of flakes, stages and fish sheds.

Not much storage space is required as there was not very much light-salted fish made here this year. Stages and sheds are in average condition.

8. Marketing:

(a) Who buys fish: The fish is sold at Grand Bank.

9. Financing:

(a) Credit extended to fishermen: Except for monthly account credit there is not much given. Credit is practically a thing of the past.

10. Cooperative Development: Nil.

11. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence:

The herring packer buys herring from Fortune Bay fishermen. Harbour Breton provides the medical services for nearby settlements. Otherwise it has not much influence on nearby settlements.

12. Historical Notes:

Harbour Breton used to be an important fishing settlement. Twenty-five to thirty years ago there were 9 bankers here. At present there is only one and it is used for coasting as well as fishing on the banks. The 65 sharemen listed on page one go away from the settlement to fish on the bankers and draggers. Most of them go to Lunenburg. The youngest and best fishermen go.

13. Additional Notes On Fishery And Other Resources And Attitude of Fishermen, Etc.:

The inshore cod trap season lasts from June 15 to sometime in July. Trawl fishing is carried on until September 10. This year they had a very poor voyage up until the time of our visit because the caplin school did not come. The nearest Bait Depot where bait could be had is at Grand Bank, 21 miles distant.

There were three men catching lobster and salmon this year. The lobster was collected by Mr. Petite of Mose Ambrose. There was only a small salmon catch.

The number of fishermen is decreasing. The young men are leaving for other jobs. Some work on the Harmon Field Base, others work in various jobs across the country. The men who go out to Lunenburg on the draggers and bankers are able to clear an average of \$1,500. a year.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Harbour Breton.

DATE: 27-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Small subsistence type gardens in harbour area with a number of small farms at the head of the inlet. Moderate pasture and hay area. Production less than local requirements.

SOILS:

Soils derived from granite parent rock and mixed granite and sandstone till or outwash deposits. Generally bouldery and rock outcropped.

CROPS:

Potatoes principal crop, with minor quantities of cabbage and roots grown. Moderate area of pasture and hay land, the latter of poor quality.

LIVESTOCK:

Approximately three head of cattle and moderate number of sheep, horses and hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

Limited expansion possible in area bordering the north and north-western section of the harbour, but topography is hilly and rock outcropped.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community Harbour Breton Lat.  $47^{\circ}28'$  Long.  $55^{\circ}50'$

Air Photo Coverage A12791 (213-214) A12791 (211-217)(228-235)

Maps Employed I NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 903/5 - 181

2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. 4,400 acres.

(a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 75%

(b) Ownership and control. Crown Lands.

3. Difficulties of utilization.

(a) Existing roads from forest to port. Nil.

(b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. Poor.

(1) slopes Terrain very rugged

(2) boulders, rock, etc.

4. Sawmills licensed for 1952.

5. Distance to nearest licensed timber --- miles.

6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. Nil.

8. Forestry Rating. E



## HARBOUR BRETON

An excellent harbour with, unfortunately, few other natural advantages. The forests nearby are practically all of the scrub type which might produce fuelwood but not saw-log timber. The forest is somewhat better at the north end of the long Harbour Breton Fjord, but even this is not good enough for a forest industry.

There are no large lakes which could supply the settlement with water. There are a few ponds south west of the harbour fjords which water might be pumped and there are two or three lakes northwest of the settlement from which a gravity flow could be obtained. None of these sources are large enough to supply the settlement by themselves.

There are no roads and it is most unlikely that any will be built as they would have to go inland at least eight miles to reach the end of the long peninsula on which Harbour Breton is located.







## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE: Mose Ambrose (Charted Gt. Non Jambe).  
Latitude  $47^{\circ}27\frac{1}{2}'N$ .  
Longitude  $55^{\circ}31' W$ . Charts 893 and 637. Air photos: A12103-1 & 2.

EXISTING WHARVES: Petite's private wharf. Public mooring block acts as a wharf (face 19 ft.). Coastal steamers using this port lie with quarter at public wharf and bow at Petite's wharf. Connected by road to English Harbour West and to Boxey Harbour.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS: Crib groin about 190 ft. seaward of public wharf.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA: Quite good.

FOG CONDITIONS: Poor.

STORM CONDITIONS: Bad; harbour open to the south.

ICE CONDITIONS: Practically ice-free.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES: None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM: Gravelly.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER: Not good.

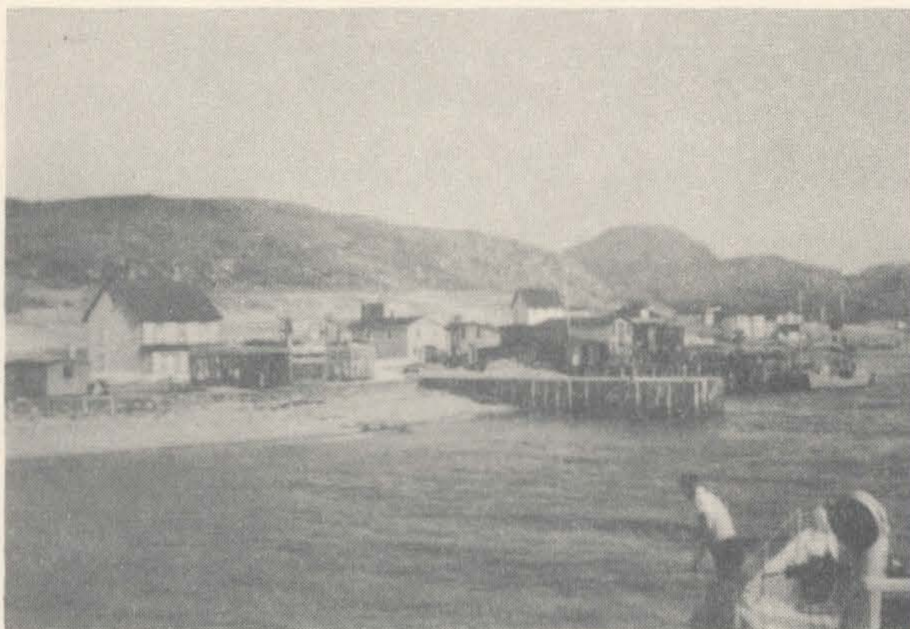
DREDGING REQUIRED: Nil.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Rock, loose or massive, locally. Timber: Round or sawn; Bay d'Espoir and Mainland.

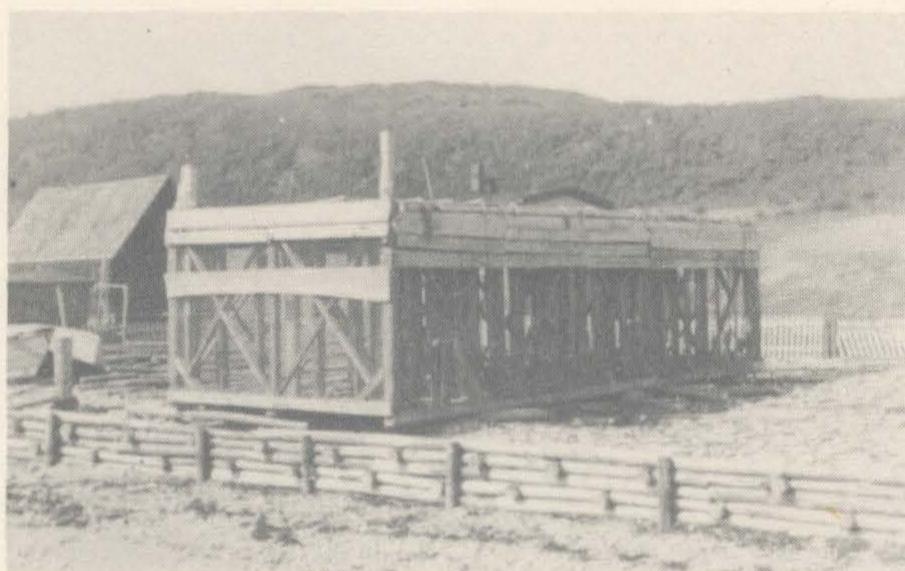
EVG: August 28, 1952.



MOSE AMBROSE



Approaching public wharf



Lobster car. Dry codfish spread on rock to right



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Mose Ambrose

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 28, 1952.

Population - 78

Settlement Notes

No fishing here this year. No lobster, salmon, or cod caught here.

Mr. H. E. Petite, a merchant here, purchased salt-bulk fish from English Harbour West and St. Jacques this year. At the date of our visit he showed us this fish. It had gone very pink in colour and Mr. Petite was not quite certain as to the cause. Mr. Anderson, of the St. John's Fisheries Research Laboratory informed me that this pink colour is due to a bacteria which grows in solar salt and multiplies very rapidly under conditions of warm temperatures such as the south coast has experienced this summer. The bacteria will become most prevalent in heavy-salted fish because of the high concentration of salt. When the pink colour once penetrates the flesh of fish no amount of washing will remove it. It causes the texture of the fish to go soft and it also gives the fish a very rancid odour. Mr. Petite said he had \$5,000 worth of salt-bulk cod that was spoiling due to this pink bacteria. He thought it was a germ and that it was caused by the fishermen having used mineral salt.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



85

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Mose Ambrose.

DATE: 28-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Small subsistence type gardens with production less than local requirements.

SOILS:

Soils derived from outwash sands and gravels derived from granitic and quartzitic rocks.

CROPS:

Small quantities of potatoes and cabbage and minor amounts of roots.  
Large area of natural pasture and hay land, generally of poor quality.

LIVESTOCK:

Approximately three head of cattle and moderate number of sheep maintained.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural potential due to rock outcrop, bouldery surface conditions and large area of beach rubble.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community Mose Ambrose Lat.  $47^{\circ}28'$  Long.  $55^{\circ}33'$

Air Photo Coverage A12791 (207 & 208).

Maps employed 1 NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 78/5 - 16.
2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. -- acres. Not measured.
  - (a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 20% to 30%.
  - (b) Ownership and control Crown Lands.
3. Difficulties of utilization.
  - (a) Existing roads from forest to port. There is one narrow road from Coombs Cove on Bay de l'Eau to Belleoram.
  - (b) Possibilities for roads forest to port.
    - (1) slopes
    - (2) boulders, rock, etc.
4. Sawmills licensed for 1952.
5. Distance to nearest licensed timber -- miles.
6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. --
7. Forestry Rating. C.



MOSE AMBROSE

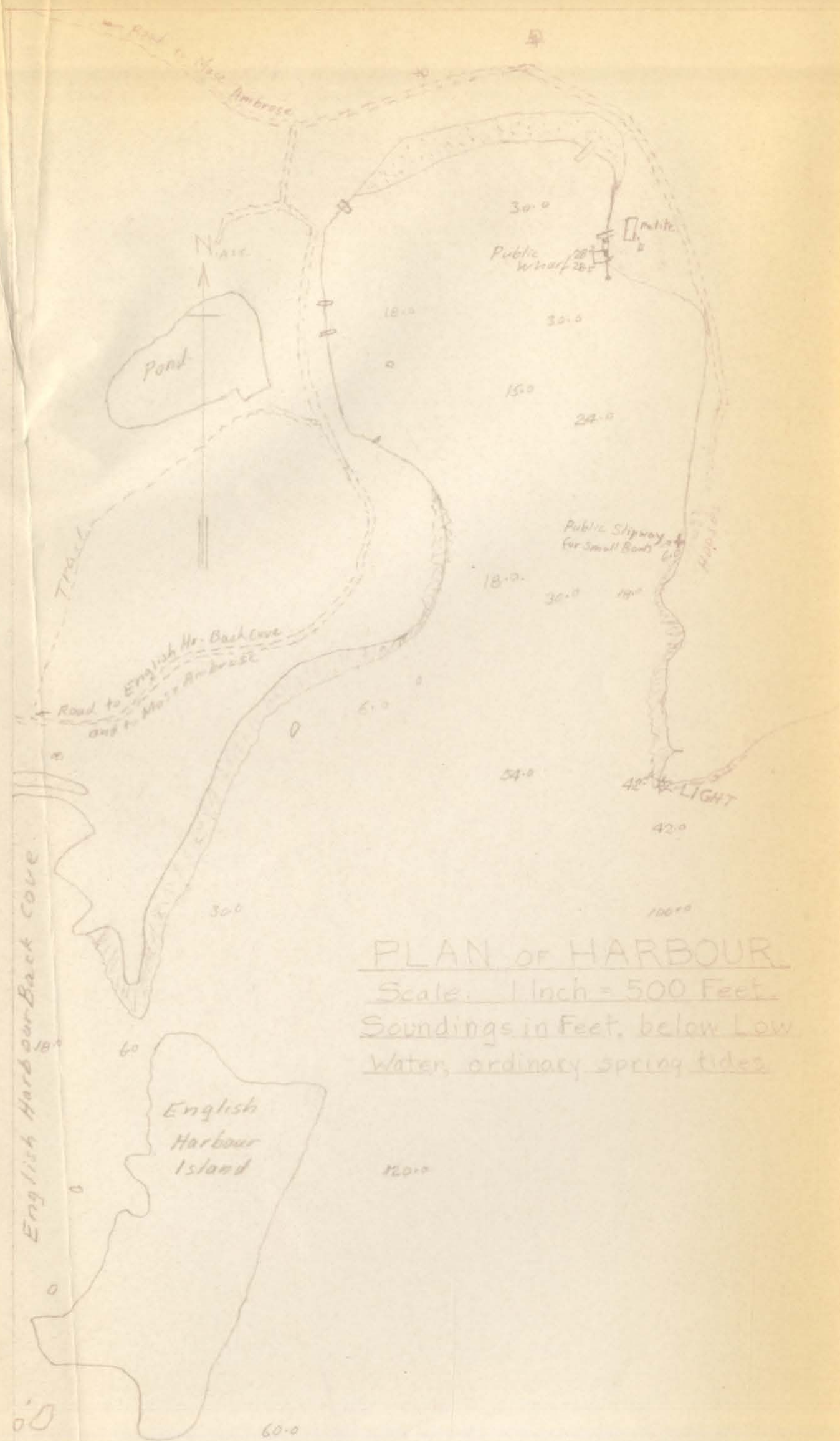
A small harbour rather badly exposed to southwest winds.

There is/<sup>a</sup>very considerable amount of small timber between here and Belleoram which should be sufficient to supply local demands.

There is a large lake about two and one-half miles north which could supply both Mose Ambrose and English Harbour West.

Additional spurs might be built northwards from the present road in order to tap timbered areas there. Otherwise the present Coombs Cove-Belleoram road should be sufficient.





PLAN OF HARBOUR

Scale: 1 Inch = 500 Feet

Soundings in Feet, below Low Water, ordinary spring tides

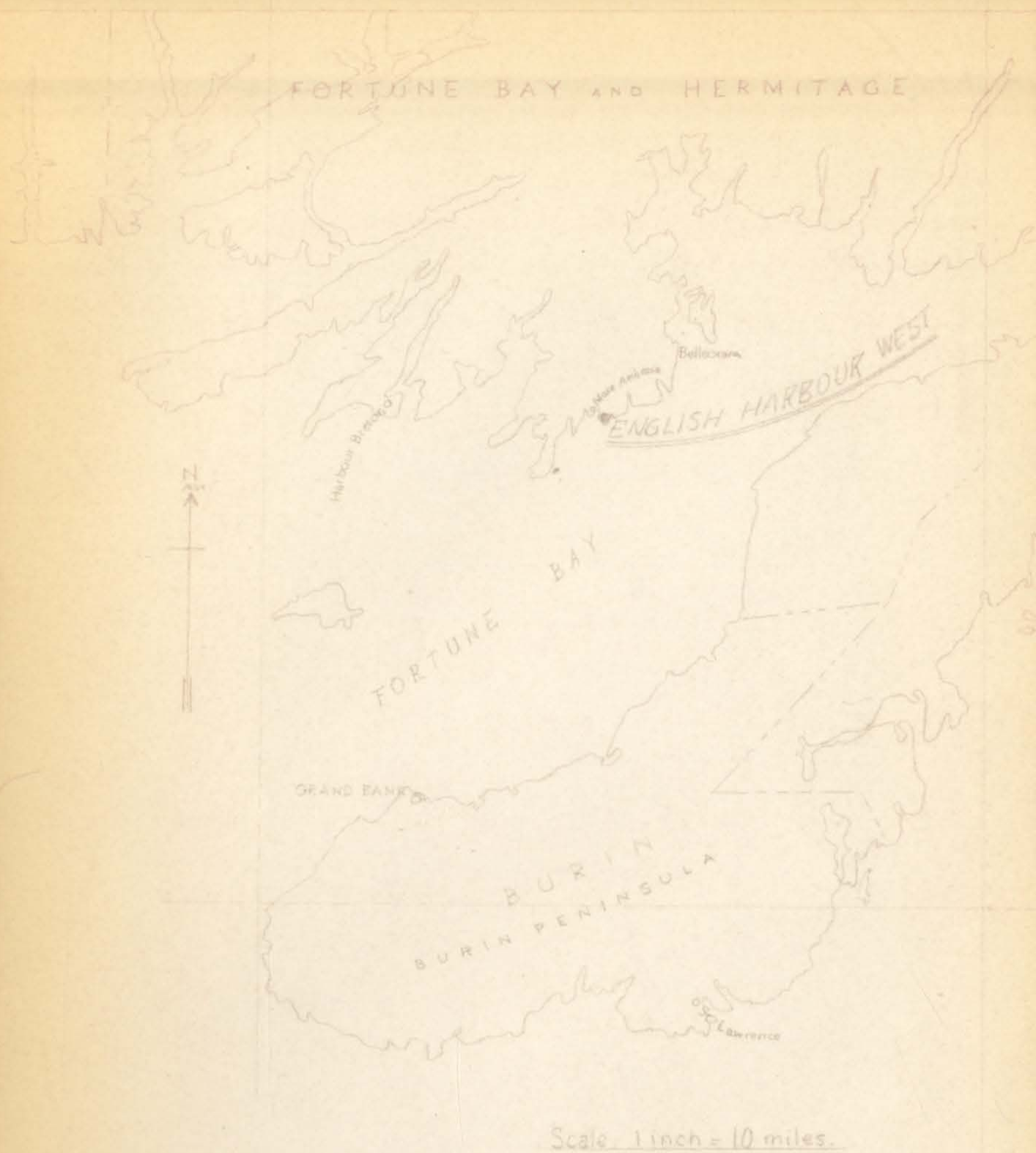


CHART OF LOCATION.

Scale 1 inch = 10 miles.



## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE: English Hr. West.  
Latitude 47°27'N.  
Longitude 55°30'W. Chart: 893 and 637. Air photos: A12103-1 & 2.

EXISTING WHARVES: Petite's private wharf. Public wharf (42 ft. face) with outlying concrete mooring block. Coastal steamers use this wharf. Slip for small boats. Connected by road to Mose Ambrose and Boxey Harbour.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS: Small cribwork breakwaters each side of slip.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA: Good; open from the south. There is a red lantern at the eastern point of the entrance.

FOG CONDITIONS: Poor.

STORM CONDITIONS: Bad; harbour is open to the south.

ICE CONDITIONS: Harbour is ice-free.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES: None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM: Varies; rock and gravel.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER: Not good.

DREDGING REQUIRED: Nil.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Rock, loose or massive, locally. Timber: Round or sawn, Bay d'Espoir and Mainland.

EVG: August 29, 1952.



ENGLISH HARBOUR WEST



Public wharf from road



Public slipway in foreground  
(Public wharf beyond)



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement      English Harbour West

Area              Fortune-Hermitage

August 28, 1952.

Population      -      333

Settlement Notes

Very little cod fishing done here. Total catch, according to Newfoundland Fisheries Board statistics, was 80 Q's of light salted and 30 Q's of heavy-salted cod at the end of August this year.

Lobster - There were 8 men fishing lobster this year. Each man used a row dory and up to 120 pots each. One of the best catches was 1,700 lbs. Total catch was 8,000 lbs for this year. Prices varied from .22¢ during the first of the season to .30¢ at the end. Fishermen received a .02¢ bonus in addition on all of the catch.

Turbot - Total catch to date in 1952, 175 bbls.

Herring - 462 bbls packed here by Shirley & Sons, for West Atlantic Products this year.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



84

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: English Harbour West.

DATE: 28-8-52.

---

AGRICULTURE:

Small subsistence type gardens with production less than that required for local consumption. Large area of natural pasture.

SOILS:

Soils derived from coarse and fine red sandstone and agglomerate. Area heavily rock-outcropped.

CROPS:

Patotoes and cabbage principal crop, with minor amounts of roots produced. Large area of natural pasture and little tree cover.

LIVESTOCK:

Moderate number of sheep and minor number of cows, horses and hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

No expansion possible due to excessive rock outcrop, but present arable land could produce more with improved cultural practises.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community English Harbour West Lat.  $47^{\circ}27'$  Long.  $55^{\circ}32'$

Air Photo Coverage A12791 (207 & 208)

Maps employed. 1 NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 333/5 - 66
2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. -- acres. Not measured.
  - (a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 20% to 30%.
  - (b) Ownership and control. Crown Lands.
3. Difficulties of utilization.
  - (a) Existing roads from forest to port. One road - Coombs Cove to Belleoram.
  - (b) Possibilities for roads forest to port.
    - (1) slopes As for Mose Ambrose.
    - (2) boulders, rock, etc.
4. Sawmills licensed for 1952.
5. Distance to nearest licensed timber -- miles.
7. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. Nil.
8. Forestry Rating. C.

Except that this harbour is somewhat sheltered by a small island near its mouth, the statements about Mose Ambrose are equally applicable here.







## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE: St. Jacques.  
Latitude 47°27'N.  
Longitude 55°26'W. Charts 893 & 637. Air photos: A12102-98 & 99.

EXISTING WHARVES: Public wharf (96 ft. face) at which coastal steamer ties up. A couple of smaller wharves, privately owned, and some small stages.  
Connected by road to Belleoram.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS: Cribwork about 400 ft. long on east side southeast of public wharf. Another about 175 ft. long at Channel through Barasway, at northwest corner of harbour, to give shelter for small boats.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA: Good.

FOG CONDITIONS: Fair.

STORM CONDITIONS: Fair; wharf is exposed to south winds.

ICE CONDITIONS: Ice only forms for a day or two at a time in severely cold weather.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES: None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM: Varies; rock to gravel.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER: Another mooring block placed about 60 ft. or so, southeasterly from the public wharf, would help hold ships during southerly winds.

DREDGING REQUIRED: Removal of gravel from channel at Barasway after severe southerly storm.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Rock; loose or massive, locally. Timber; round, locally and Bay d'Espoir. Sawn; Bay d'Espoir.

EVG: August 28, 1952.



ST. JACQUES



Looking into harbour towards public wharf  
from outside of the breakwater



Breastwall at canal



# FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

St. Jacques

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 28, 1952.

## 1. Settlement:

- (a) Population 180  
(b) No. families engaged fishing 18  
(c) No. men engaged in woods work few  
(d) No. men engaged other occupations few

## 2. Fishermen:

- (a) Total No. 31  
No. Shore 24 Stationers -- Floaters -- Bankers & Draggers 7  
(b) Average age 35 (c) Literacy 70%

## 3. Crew Organization:

- (a) No. of Crews 11  
No. of Skippers 11 Sons & Partners 13 Sharemen 7

## 4. Method of Fishing:

- (a) Cod Traps -- Trawls 22 Cod Nets --  
Hand lines yes Jiggers yes  
Salmon Traps -- Salmon Nets --  
Lobster pots 270  
Herring Seines -- Herring Nets --  
Mackerel Seines -- Mackerel Nets --  
(b) Trap Boats -- Motor Boats -- Motor Dorries 9 Row Dorries 2  
Jack Boats -- Long liners -- Schooners --

## 5. Settlement Annual Catch:

- (a) Cod. Light salted (1952) Q's -- Average Q's --  
Cod. Hvy. salted (1952) Q's 75  
Cod. Fresh (1952) lbs. --  
(b) Salmon (1952) lbs. -- Average lbs. --  
(c) Lobster (1952) lbs. 3,865 Average lbs. --  
(d) Turbot (1952) bbls. 280 Average bbls. --  
(e) Herring (1952) bbls. --  
(f) Mackerel (1951) bbls. -- (g) Seals, No. --



Settlement Notes

6. Housing and Living Conditions:

The homes are a fair average compared with other settlements in this area. A few fishermen live in poor dwellings.

7. Fish Processing Facilities:

(a) Existing Plants: Nil.

(b) Conditions of flakes, stages and fish sheds: The fish flakes are wooden but are needw'd very little. In all of the settlements visited on the south coast there was very little evidence of fish being made on the flakes. Most of the fish was sold fresh or was heavy-salted. The stages and sheds at St. Jacques are in good average condition.

8. Marketing:

(a) Who buys fish: Mr. E. G. Dyett, and Mr. J. M. Burke. Both are local merchants.

9. Financing:

(a) Credit extended to fishermen.

Practically all of the fishermen and their families require credit at some time of the year. However, the credit accounts only run to an average of \$100. Mr. Dyett usually has \$6,000 out in credit during a year's operations.

10. Cooperative Development: Nil.

11. The Settlement's Area Of Economic Influence:

This settlement's economic influence is fairly local. Mr. Dyett the local merchant, buys turbot from Belleoram and Corbin, and ships it to North Sydney to Leonard Fisheries. There is a road connecting the settlements from Coomb's Cove west of St. Jacques to Belleoram which is north-east of St. Jacques.

12. Historical Notes:

St. Jacques is over 100 years old as evidenced by head stones in the cemetary there. In the past five years the number of fishermen has ~~remained~~ fairly constant. The seven sharemen listed on page one go fishing on the banks out of Lunenberg and Grand Bank.

13. Additional Notes On Fishery And Other Resources And Attitude of Fishermen, Etc.:

Turbot is the main fishery here. It is fished during the winter from December to April. The fishermen use 20 line trawls as catching gear. Twenty-four fishermen were fishing for turbot last winter. Mr. Dyett buys the turbot from the knife. This year he paid the fishermen .07¢ a lb.

The cod was sold as salt-bulk to Mr. H.E. Petite of Mose Ambrose this year. The lobster was collected and taken to English Harbour West and to Mose Ambrose. There were six men fishing lobster with five row dories this year. There is no salmon caught here.

Mr. Dyett employs some of the local people on his premises. He pays out approximately \$6,000 to these people in a year.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



86

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: St. Jacques.

DATE: 28-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Very small subsistence type gardens, with production much less than local requirements.  
Moderate area of natural pasture land.

SOILS:

Soils derived from weathering granite and sandstone rubble and parent rock. Soils thin over bedrock and generally lithosolic.

CROPS:

Potatoes principal crop, with minor amounts of cabbage and roots produced.

LIVESTOCK:

Approximately eight head of cattle and moderate number of sheep, hens and horses.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural potential due to excessive rock outcrop, rough hilly topography and lack of soil.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community St. Jacques. Lat.  $47^{\circ}39'$  Long.  $56^{\circ}26'$

Air Photo Coverage A12112 (98 & 99) A.12102 ( 98 - 100)  
A.12791 (205 - 209)

Maps Employed 1 NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 180/5 - 36

2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. --- acres. Not measured.

(a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 20% to 30%

(b) Ownership and control. Crown Lands

3. Difficulties of utilization.

(a) Existing roads from forest to port. St. Jacques is on the  
Coombs Cove - Belleoram  
Road.

(b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. The terrain is very  
rugged and building  
of additional spurs  
would be costly.

(1) slopes

(2) boulders, rock, etc.

4. Sawmills licensed for 1952. 1

5. Distance to nearest licensed timber --- miles

6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber  
area. Nil.

7. Forestry Rating. C.



### ST. JACQUES.

This is an open harbour on the west coast of Fortune Bay. It is rather exposed to the south even though the eastern side of the harbour would receive no direct winds.

This region seems to be heavily wooded and from the photographs St. Jacques should have enough timber for fuelwood, local lumber needs and limited local export.

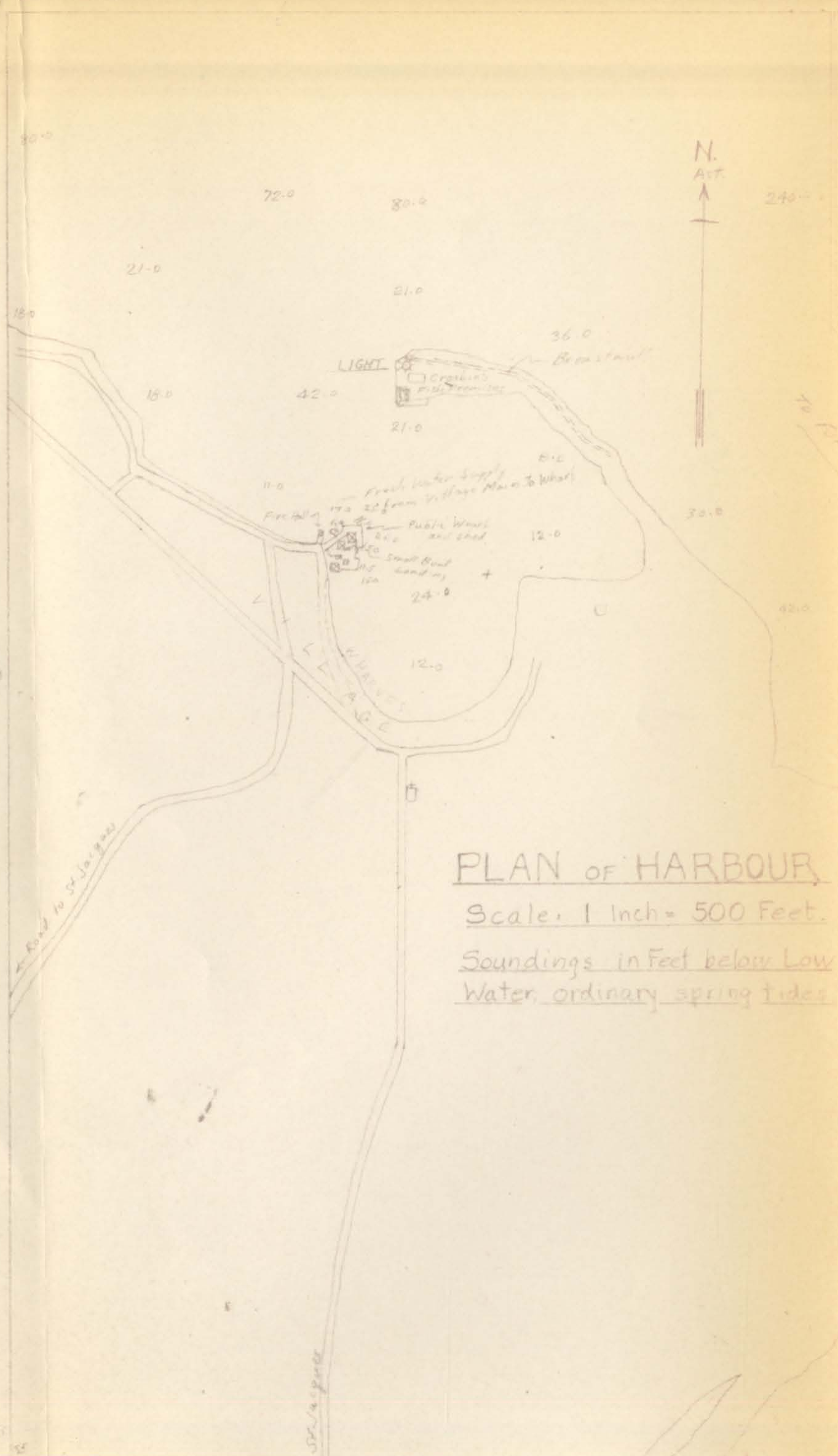
There is one small lake at the northeast corner of the harbour which, because of the other lakes draining into it supply a gravity water system. If its elevation is insufficient dams could be built higher up the valley.

St. Jacques is situated on the Coombs Cove - Belleoram road. Spurs to the timbered valleys farther north would be an asset but because of the difficult terrain construction would be difficult.



BELLEORAM,

NFLD.



PLAN OF HARBOUR

Scale: 1 Inch = 500 Feet.

Soundings in Feet below Low Water, ordinary spring tides.

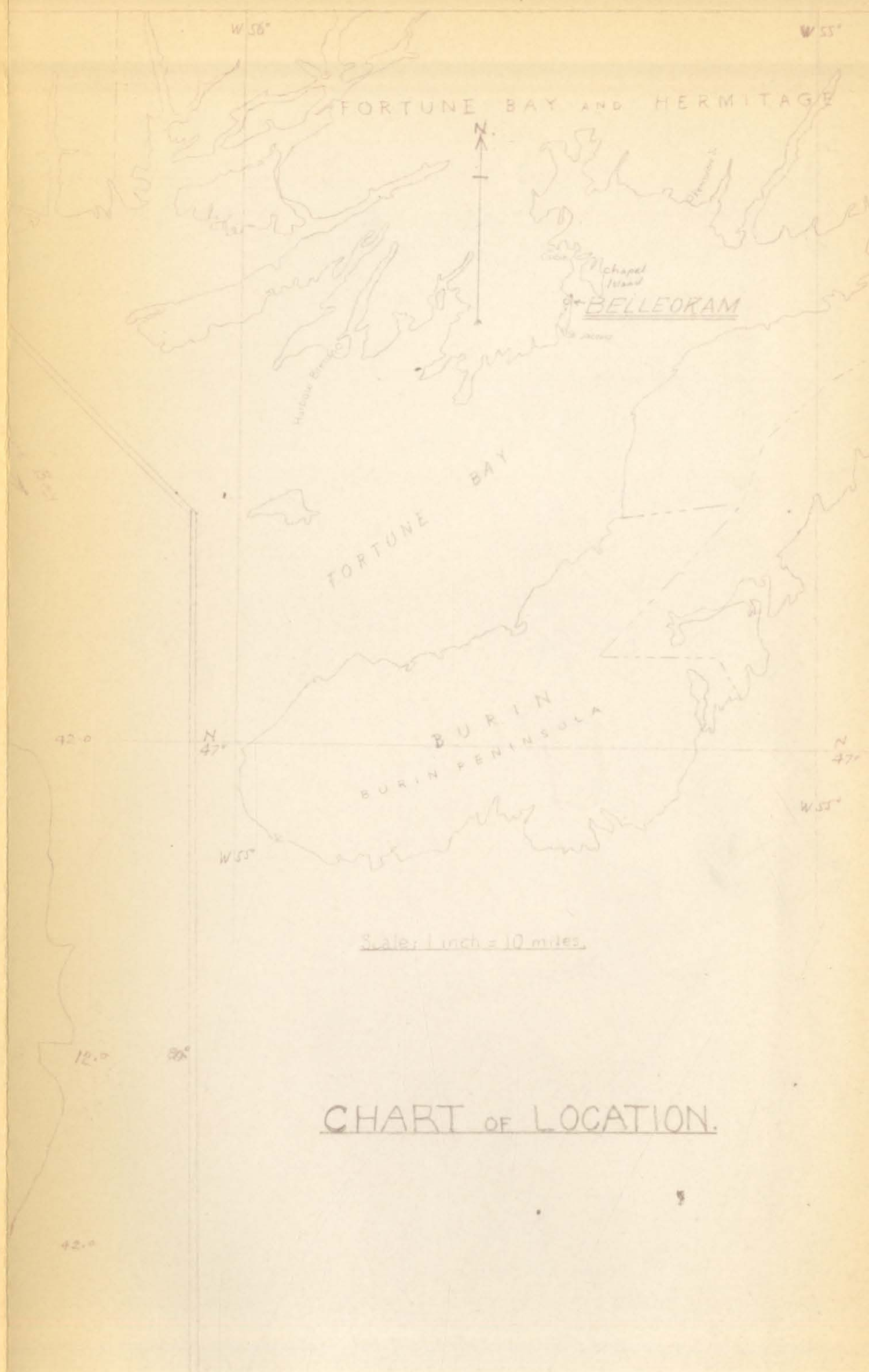


CHART OF LOCATION.



## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE: Belleoram.  
Latitude 47°31½'N. Longitude 55°25'W  
Charts 893 and 637.  
Air photos: A12836-50 to 53.

EXISTING WHARVES: Public wharf (70 ft. face) at which the coastal steamers tie up: Several private wharves for schooners and small boats. There is fresh water at this wharf available for ships. Belleoram is connected by road to St. Jacques.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS: On sandspit forming the harbour.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA: Quite good: Lighthouse at entrance to harbour.

FOG CONDITIONS: Good.

ICE CONDITIONS: Ice free harbour.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES: None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM: Varies, rocky and gravelly.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER: Good, if ever required.

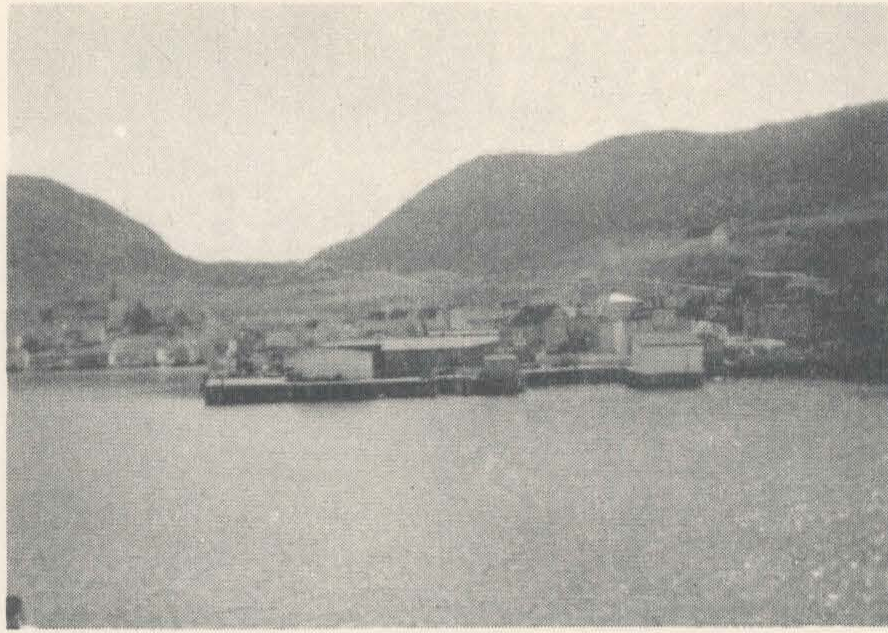
DREDGING REQUIRED: Nil.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Rock, loose or massive, locally. Sand and gravel locally. Timber: round or sawn, Bay d'Espoir or Mainland.

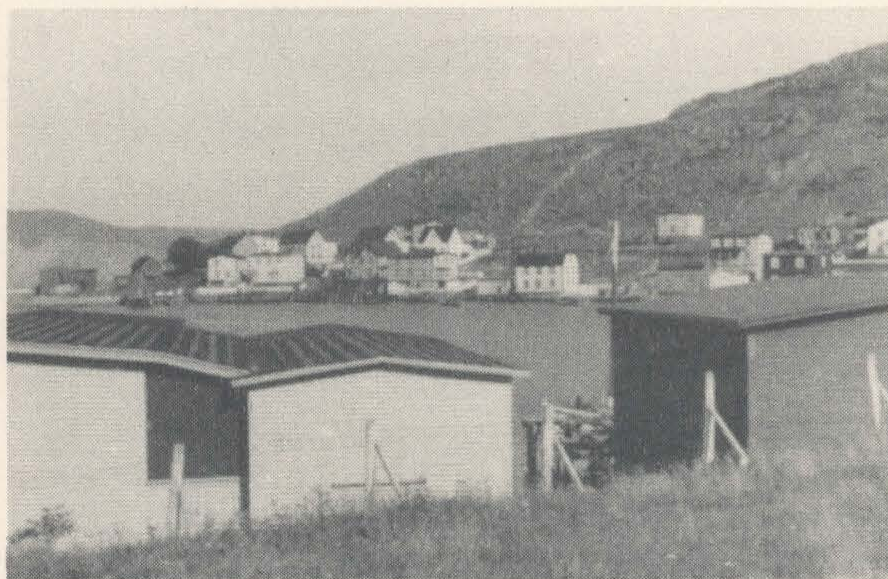
EVG: August 28, 1952.



BELLEORAM



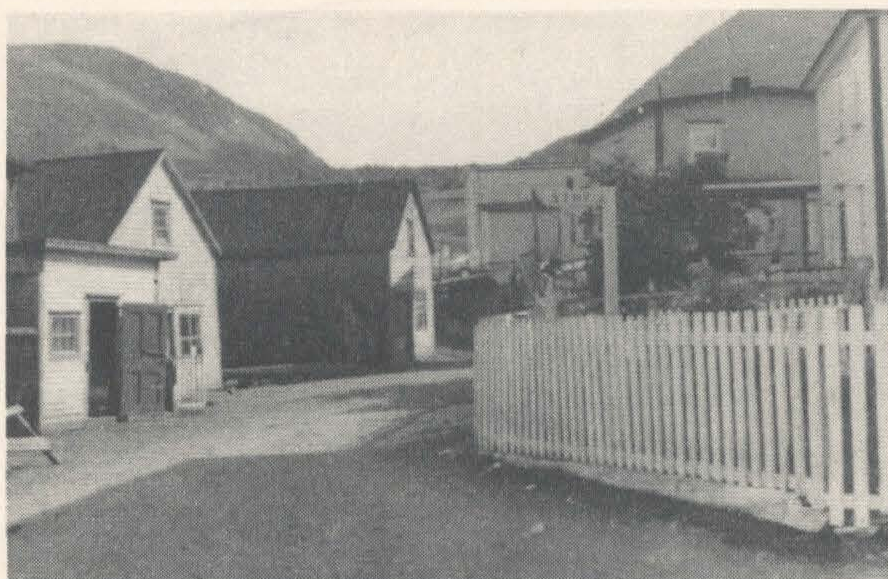
Approaching public wharf



Belleoram



Southern section



Main crossroad



# Fishing Community Schedule

Settlement

Belleoram

Area

Fortune - Hermitage

August 28, 1952.

Population - 663.

## Settlement Notes.

There are twenty fishermen using twelve dories. These men fished for turbot this year. The catch of turbot was 299 bbls. The cod fishing is not extensive at Belleoram. This year the catch was 20 Q's of light-salted and 85 Q's of heavy-salted. There were a few fishermen catching lobster this year. The total catch was 9,860 lbs. The main fishery is turbot but there is not much fishing activity at Belleoram. Although herring is packed here, there is very little herring fishing done here.

## WEST ATLANTIC PRODUCTS:

Mr. Poole, an agent for the above firm, is a herring packer at Rencontre East. He was able to give us the amount of herring that was packed in the small factories that put up herring for West Atlantic Products in Fortune Bay. The following settlements have West Atlantic Products herring factories:

St. Bernard's	2 packers -	971 bbls. packed this year.				
Bay L'Argent	2 "	2,313	"	"	"	"
Harbour Mille	2 "	1,335	"	"	"	"
Little Bay East	1 "	771	"	"	"	"
Femme	1 "	382	"	"	"	"
Anderson's Cove	1 "	1,665	"	"	"	"
Rencontre East	1 "	1,106	"	"	"	"
Bay du Nord	1 "	84	"	"	"	"
Pool's Cove	1 "	106	"	"	"	"
English Hr. West	1 "	462	"	"	"	"
Harbour Breton	1 "	2,200	"	"	"	"
Total	14 "	11,395	"	"	"	"



The fore-going herring pack is for all cures. The pack was mainly brine fillets and vinegar skinless. A small amount was scotch and bloaters.

As well as West Atlantic Products, there were three independent herring packers operating in Fortune Bay this year. These packers are as follows:

St. Bernard's	-	John Parrott	packed	1,400	bbls.
Bay L'Argent	-	Frank Bond	"	2,000	"
Belleoram	-	J.M. Fudge	"	<u>2,995</u>	"
Total -				6,395	"

The fishermen were able to sell an additional 25,000 bbls. of round herring to Crosbie & Company who took herring from Fortune Bay to their oil and meal plant at the Bay of Islands this year.

At Belleoram a large number of fishermen go away as sharemen in the bank and long-lining fisheries. Some of the Belleoram men are employed at the local herring factory during the herring season.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



87

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Belleoram.

DATE: 28-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Very small subsistence type gardens producing much less than local requirements.

SOILS:

Soils derived from granite and sandstone parent rock and talus debris.

CROPS:

Potatoes and cabbage principally with minor amounts of roots.

LIVESTOCK:

Approximately three head of cattle and minor numbers of sheep and hens maintained.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural potential due to precipitous mountains around the town and general lack of soil.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community Belleoram Lat.  $47^{\circ}33'$  Long.  $55^{\circ}$

Air Photo Coverage A12836 (51 & 52) A12836 (50 - 53)  
(97 - 100)

Maps employed 1 NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 663/5 - 133.
2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. -- acres. Not measured.
  - (a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 30% to 40%
  - (b) Ownership and control. Crown Lands.
3. Difficulties of utilization.
  - (a) Existing roads from forest to port. Eastern Terminus of the Coombs Cove-Belleoram road.
  - (b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. The trail leading north from Belleoram should be improved until it is suitable for truck traffic and so open up the forested regions northwest of the settlement.
    - (1) slopes
    - (2) boulders, rock, etc.
4. Sawmills licensed for 1952.
5. Distance to nearest licensed timber -- miles.
6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. Nil.
7. Forestry Rating. C.



### BELLEORAM

A small well protected harbour on the west coast of Fortune Bay. It is built on a steep hillside so does not lend itself to extensive development. It is heavily forested in this region and though there are no valleys leading to Belleoram itself, there is a wide wooded valley about one and one-half miles north of here which could serve as an adequate supply.

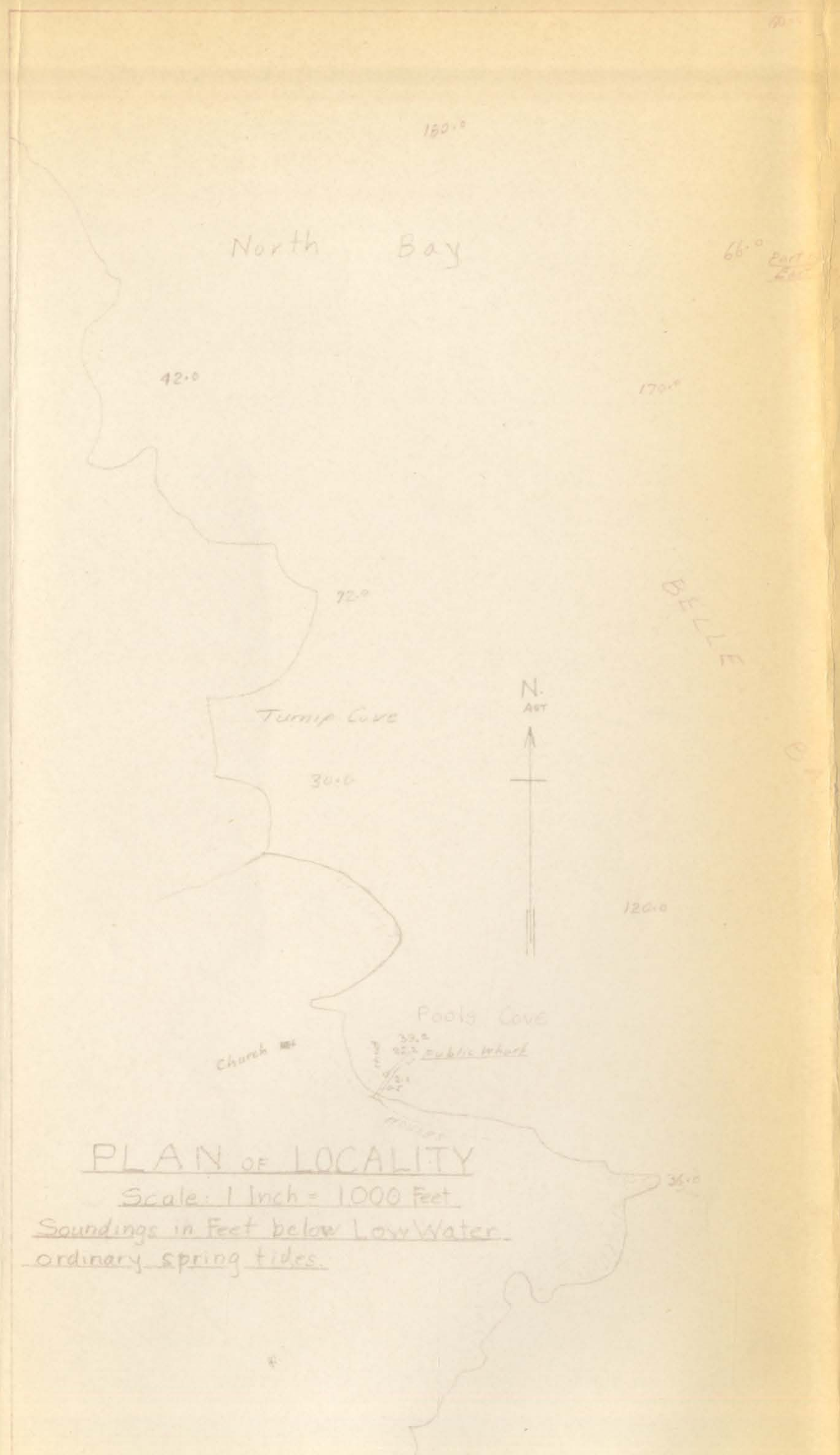
The water supply is obtained from a small pond above the settlement which is led by an eight inch main to both it and the docks. This source could not be expanded but it is possible to tap lakes two to three miles away which would be big enough to supply any future demands.

This is the eastern terminus of the Coombs Cove-Belleoram road. A continuation of this road to the valley one and one-half miles north of here would make the forests there available.



# POOLS COVE.

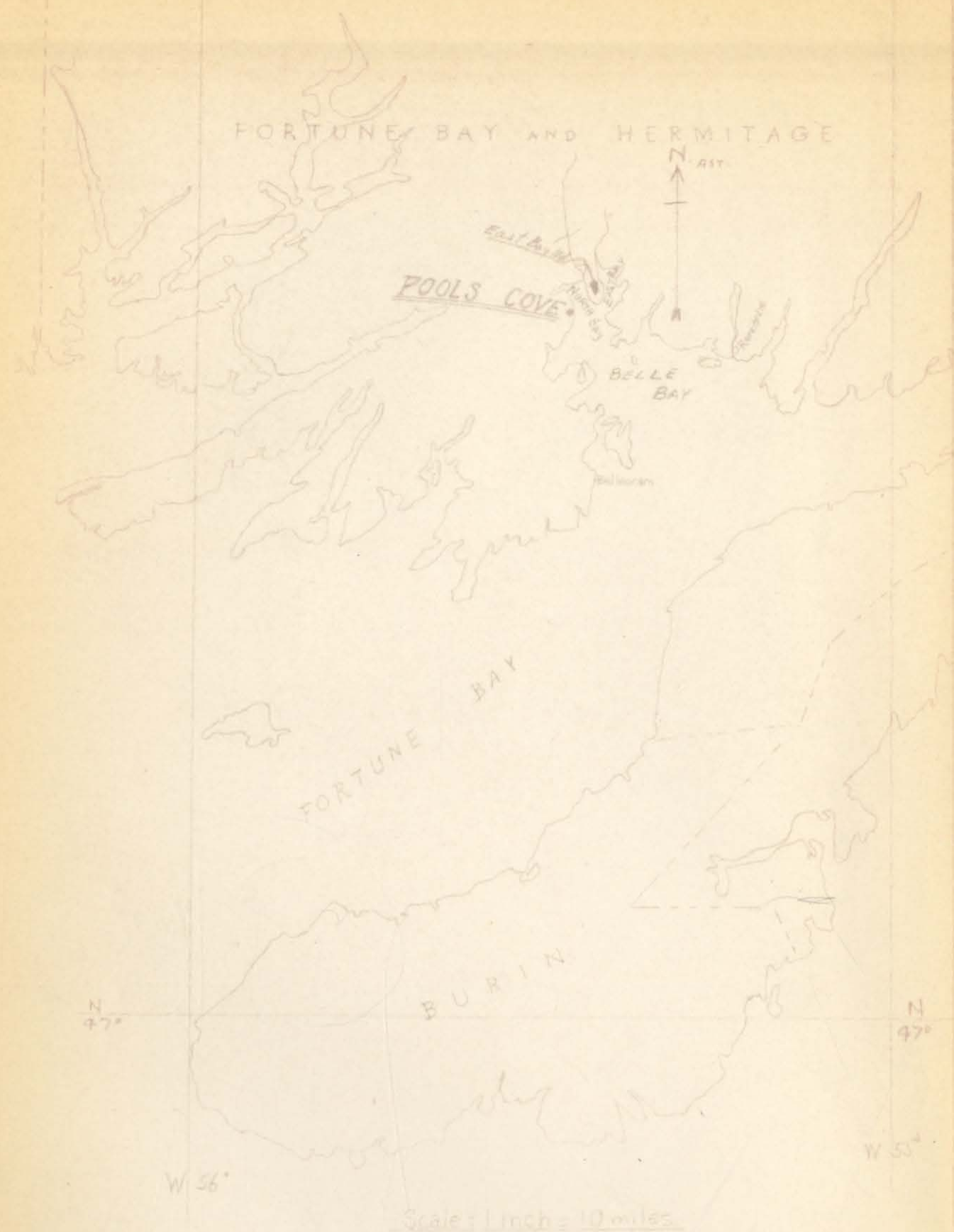
NFL



## PLAN OF LOCALITY

Scale: 1 Inch = 1000 Feet

Soundings in Feet below Low Water ordinary spring tides.



## CHART OF LOCATION



## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:

Pool's Cove.  
Latitude  $47^{\circ}40\frac{1}{2}'N$ .  
Longitude  $55^{\circ}26'W$ . Chart 893.  
Air photos: A12836-24 to 26.

EXISTING WHARVES:

Public wharf, jetty type, projecting 220 ft. from low water line, with head having a face 43 ft. long. It is used by coastal steamers. The approach is 9 ft. wide and the road to the village is 10 ft. wide.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS:

None; natural harbour.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:

Quite good, but the place is some distance from the open coast.

FOG CONDITIONS:

Good; very little fog.

STORM CONDITIONS:

Good.

ICE CONDITIONS:

Freezes a little: reported by Wm. Miles that it is not enough to stop boats from operating.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES:

None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM:

Varies: rock, gravel and sand.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:

Good if ever required.

DREDGING REQUIRED:

Nil.

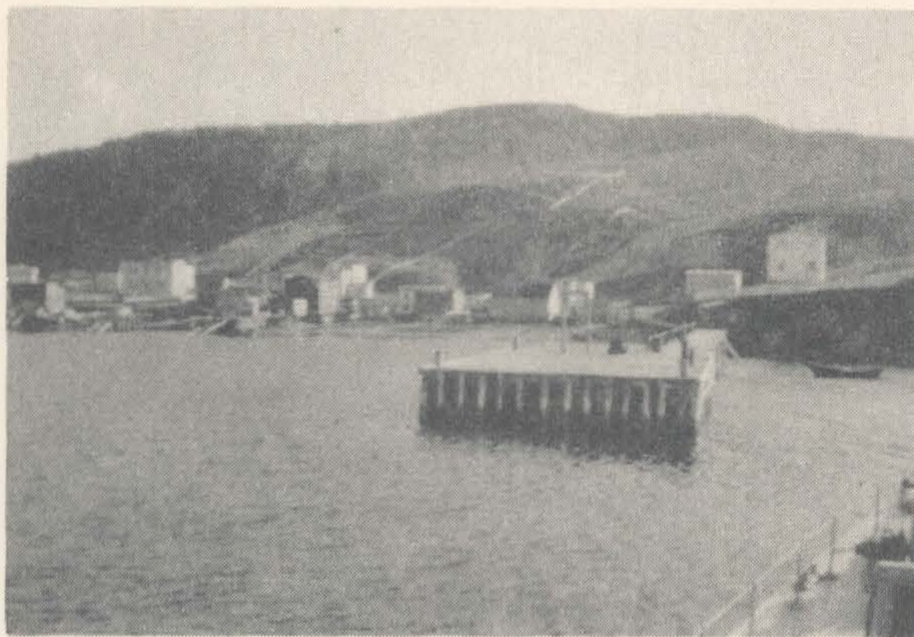
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rock, loose or massive, locally. Timber, round and sawn; Mainland and Bay d'Espoir. New mill proposed for Sinn's Brook.

EVG: August 29, 1952.



POOL'S COVE



Public wharf



Pool's Cove



Pool's Cove



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

SETTLEMENT POOL'S COVE

DATE AUGUST 28/1952

AREA FORTUNE - HERMITAGE

Population - 317

Settlement Notes

There are 30 fishermen here this year. They use 15 motor dories and 5 row dories. There are 20 more men away fishing out of Halifax and Lunenburg.

Cod - 42 quintals light-salted and 15 quintals heavy-salted at the above date this year.

Lobster - Total catch this year 4,500 lbs. only 8 men using 4 dories went out for lobster this year.

Turbot - There were 40 bbls. caught between Pool's Cove and Doting Cove fishermen this year.

Herring - Fisheries statistics give the herring catch for this year as 204 bbls. West Atlantic Products packed 106 bbls. here.

General Notes - The number of fishermen is remaining fairly stable at Pool's Cove. Since the herring fishery has been prosecuted there has been an added attraction to the fishermen of this settlement. However, like many other settlements we visited, Pool's Cove has a number of young men who have found jobs in various Canadian cities attracting them away from the fishing.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



85

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Pool's Cove.

DATE: 28-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Garden type agriculture possibly producing sufficient potatoes for local use.  
Moderate area of pasture and hay land.

SOILS:

Soils derived from weathering of soft and hard conglomerate containing some granite intrusion. No till present and soil varies in depth and stone content. Erosion in progress on steep slopes.

CROPS:

Potatoes and cabbage principal crop, with turnip, carrot, beet, squash, peas and beans produced.  
Moderate area of hay and pasture land.

LIVESTOCK:

Moderate number of sheep maintained together with a minor number of oxen and poultry.

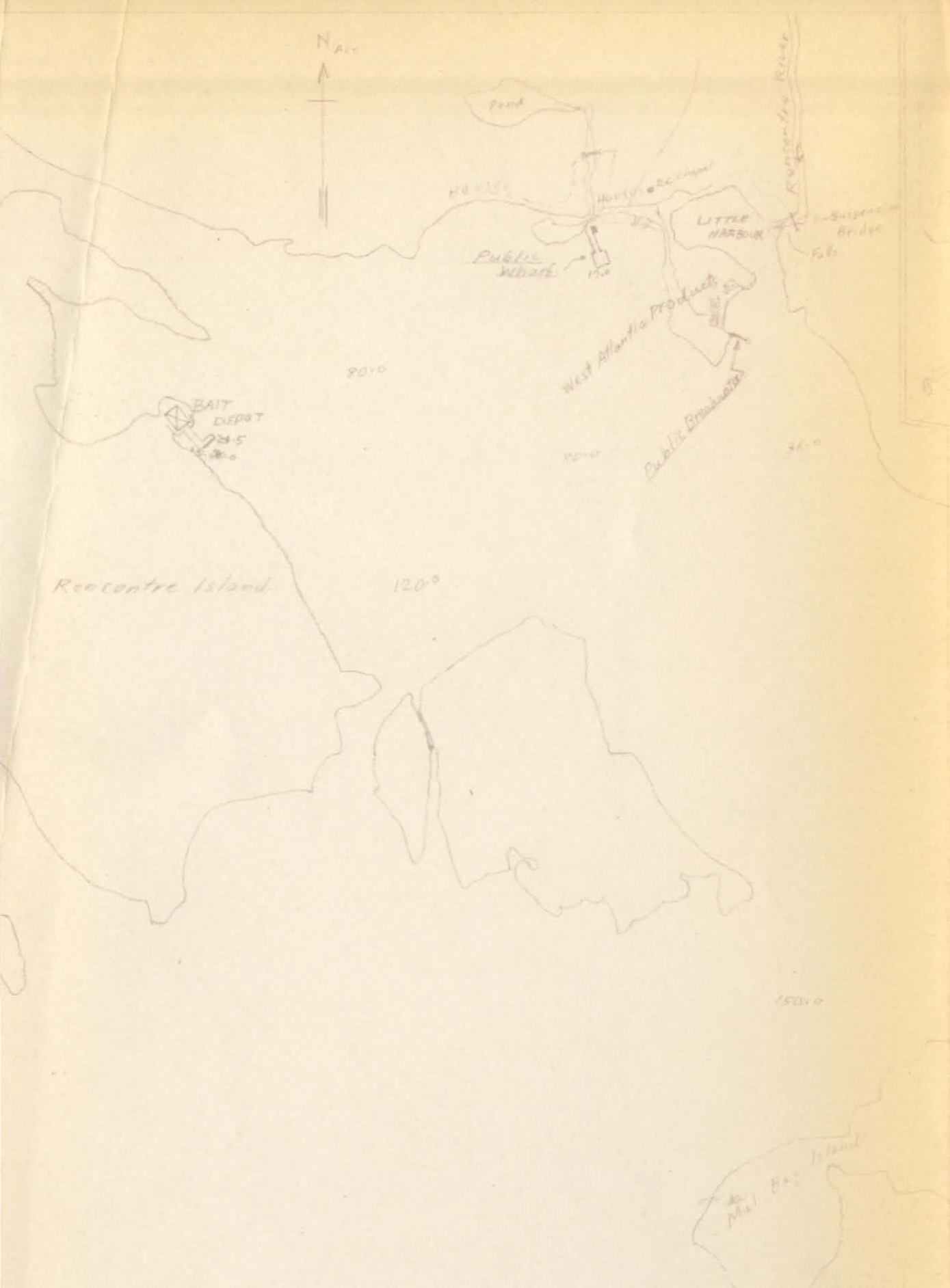
POTENTIAL:

No agricultural expansion possible due to rough hilly topography, but present production could be increased by improved cultural methods.



RENCONTRE EAST,

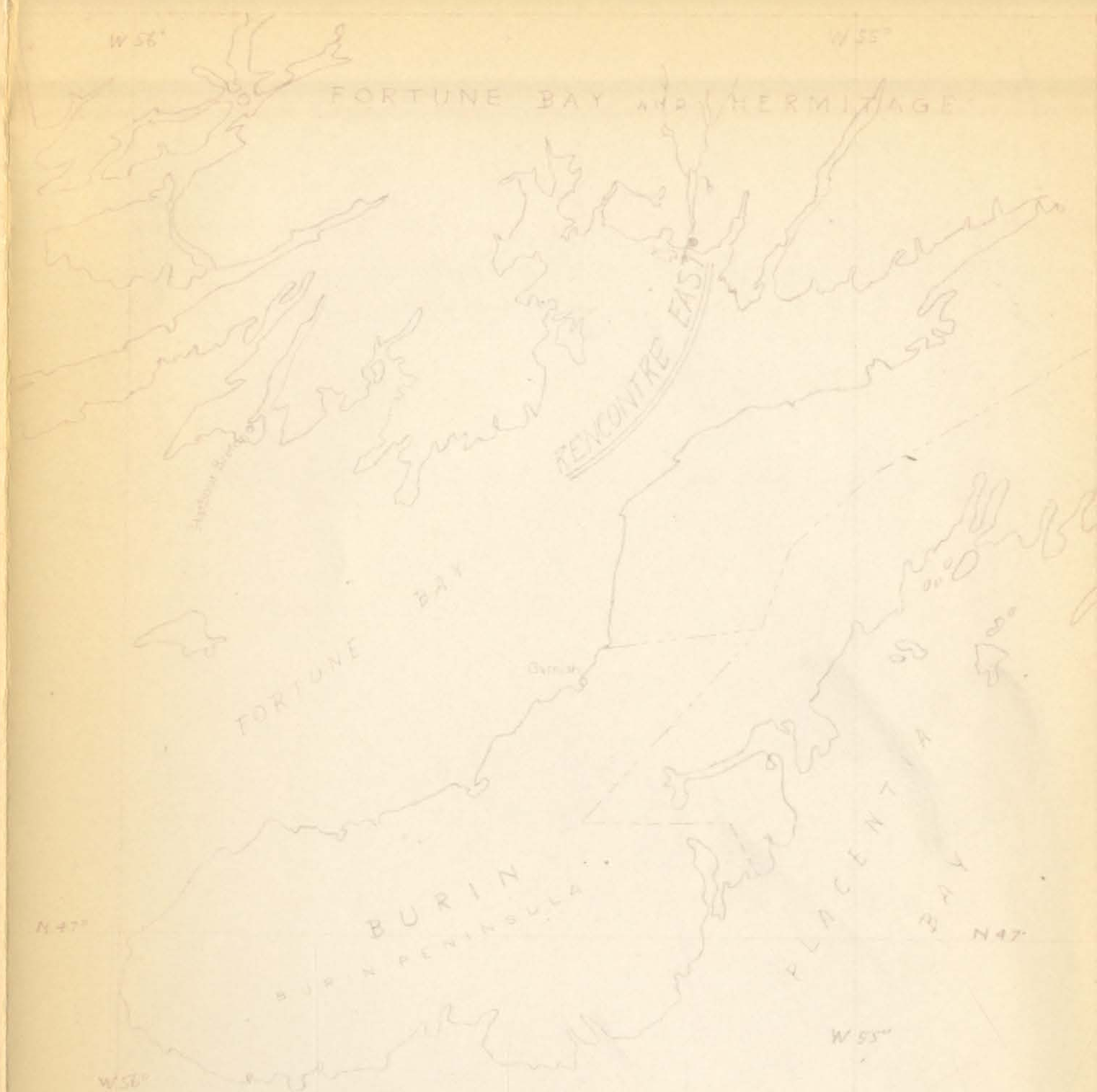
NFLD.



# PLAN OF HARBOUR

Scale: 1 Inch = 800 Feet.

Soundings in Feet below Low Water, ordinary spring tides.



Scale 1 inch = 10 miles

# CHART OF LOCATION



## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:

Rencontre East.  
Latitude 47°38'N. Longitude 55°13'W.  
Chart 893. Air photos: A12836-31 & 32.

EXISTING WHARVES:

At Bait Depot on Island. New public wharf, pilework and cribwork, jetty type, head block 31 ft. wide, 86 ft. long. Will be used by coastal steamers when completed. In Little Harbour is large wharf of West Atlantic Products, Co. There are small stages in both main harbour and Little Harbour.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS:

Cribwork; 110 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 9 ft. high, in entrance to Little Harbour.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:

Good.

FOG CONDITIONS:

Fair.

STORM CONDITIONS:

Good shelter for schooners and small boats in Little Harbour. Southerly storms might cause heavy swell in main harbour.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES:

None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM:

Packed sand and gravel, also rock in many places.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING SHELTER AND WHARFAGE

Not good. There is no road connection (August 30, 1952) to the new wharf under construction.

DREDGING REQUIRED:

Nil at present but it might be required along sides of public wharf in the future.

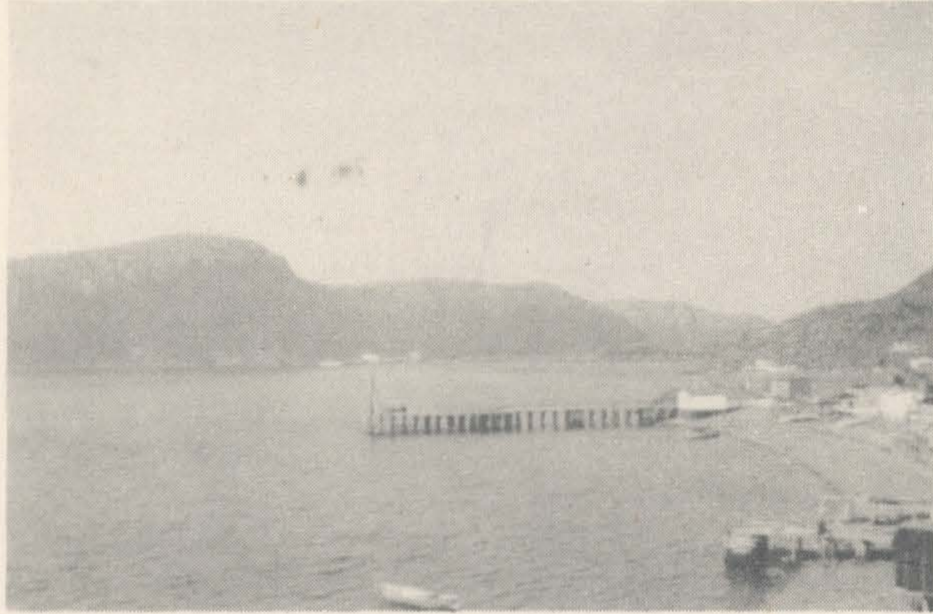
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rock, loose and massive, locally. Timber, round and sawn, Bay d'Espoir and Mainland.

EVG: August 30, 1952.



RENCONTRE EAST



Public wharf under construction. Bait Depot on island just over outer end of wharf



Rencontre East



FISHERY COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Rencontre East

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 29, 1952.

1. Settlement:

- (a) Population 306
- (b) No. families engaged fishi g 40
- (c) No. men engaged in woods work --
- (d) No. men engaged other occupations --

2. Fishermen:

- (a) Total No. 55
  - No. Shore 50 Stationers -- Floaters -- Bankers & draggers 5
- (b) Average age 40 (c) Literacy ?

3. Crew Organization:

- (a) No. of Crews 15
  - No. of SSkipper s 15 Sons & Partners 35 Sharemen 5

4. Method of Fishing:

- (a) Cod Traps -- Trawls few Cod Nets few
  - Hand lines yes Jiggers yes
  - Salmon Traps -- Salmon Nets --
  - Lobster pots 1,500
  - Herring Seines 14 Herring Nets 80
  - Mackerel Seines -- Mackerel Nets --
- (b) Trap Boats -- Motor Boats 4 Motor Dories 10 Row Dories 5
  - Jack Boats -- Long liners -- Schooners --

5. Settlement Annual Catch:

- (a) Cod. Light salted (1952) Q's 22 Average Q's --
  - Cod. Hvy. salted (1952) Q's 32
  - Cod. Fresh (1952) lbs. --
- (b) Salmon (1952) lbs. -- Average lbs. --
- (c) Lobster (1952) lbs. 23,800 Average lbs. --
- (d) Turbot (1952) bbls. 50 Average bbls. --
- (e) Herring (1952) bbls. 7,700
- (f) Mackerel (1951) bbls. -- (g) Seals, No. --



FISHERY COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Settlement

Rencontre East

Area

Fortune-Hermitage

August 29, 1952.

1. Settlement:

- (a) Population 306
- (b) No. families engaged fishi g 40
- (c) No. men engaged in woods work --
- (d) No. men engaged other occupations --

2. Fishermen:

- (a) Total No. 55
  - No. Shore 50 Stationers -- Floaters -- Bankers & draggers 5
- (b) Average age 40 (c) Literacy ?

3. Crew Organization:

- (a) No. of Crews 15
  - No. of SSkipppers 15 Sons & Partners 35 Sharemen 5

4. Method of Fishing:

- (a) Cod Traps -- Trawls few Cod Nets few
  - Hand lines yes Jiggers yes
  - Salmon Traps -- Salmon Nets --
  - Lobster pots 1,500
  - Herring Seines 14 Herring Nets 80
  - Mackerel Seines -- Mackerel Nets --
- (b) Trap Boats -- Motor Boats 4 Motor Dories 10 Row Dories 5
  - Jack Boats -- Long liners -- Schooners --

5. Settlement Annual Catch:

- (a) Cod. Light salted (1952) Q's 22 Average Q's --
  - Cod. Hvy. salted (1952) Q's 32
  - Cod. Fresh (1952) lbs. --
- (b) Salmon (1952) lbs. -- Average lbs. --
- (c) Lobster (1952) lbs. 23,800 Average lbs. --
- (d) Turbot (1952) bbls. 50 Average bbls. --
- (e) Herring (1952) bbls. 7,700
- (f) Mackerel (1951) bbls. -- (g) Seals, No. --



Settlement Notes

6. Housing and Living Conditions: Good average homes.

7. Fish Processing Facilities:

(a) Existing Plants

One herring factory operated by Mr. Pool. This factory packed 1,106 bbls of herring this year. There is also a Bait Depot. It has a capacity of 700,000 lbs., and had 482,000 lbs of caplin and herring on hand. Like the other Bait Depots we visited on the south shore it had no squid bait on hand.

(b) Conditions of flakes, stages and fish sheds.

Sheds and stages are in average condition. The fishermen do not process much fish so not much flake space is required.

8. Marketing:

(a) Who buys fish.

Mr. Pool buys the herring for West Atlantic Products. Crosbies buy herring for their plant in the Bay of Islands.

9. Financing:

(a) Credit extended to fishermen.

10. Cooperative Development: Nil.

11. The Settlement's Area Of Economic Influence:

Economic influence is limited to the local settlement.

12. Historical Notes:

The number of fishermen has remained fairly constant in recent years. The herring fishermen are keen and ambitious. There are four bar seine crews here. They bought their seines 40 to 50 years ago and have been keeping them in repair ever since. These seines were obtained from Santa Cruz.

13. Additional Notes On Fishery And Other Resources And Attitude of Fishermen, Etc.:

All of the fishermen take part in the herring fishery. There are 30 men in the bar seine crews and 20 using herring nets. The herring season usually lasts from March to May 10 in this area. The bar seine fishermen say that this method of catching herring is superior to gill netting. They can keep the herring alive in the seines for seven days and if there is no sale for it in that time they let it go.

Turbot is fished the year around. The bulk of it is caught during the winter months. The turbot is caught 3 miles out in the bay in 300 fathoms of water. Last winter 10 crews with motor dories were fishing turbot.

There were about 15 men fishing lobster this year. They used 10 dories and an average of 150 pots per dory. The price of lobster to fishermen this year varied from .22¢ to .31¢.

The five men listed as sharemen on page one go fishing on the banks and out of Lunenburg, N.S.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



89

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Rencontre East.

DATE: 29-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE:

Very small subsistence type gardens with production less than local needs. Limited pasture area.

SOILS:

Soils derived from outwash sands and gravels composed chiefly of sandstone and sillstone, with some granite. Approximately one half of the area covered with raw, acidic peat layer.

CROPS:

Potatoes principal crop, with minor amounts of cabbage and roots produced.

LIVESTOCK:

Minor numbers of sheep and hens.

POTENTIAL:

No agricultural expansion possible due to rough mountainous topography, but present production could be increased with improved cultural methods.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community Rencontre East. Lat.  $47^{\circ}29'$  Long.  $55^{\circ}14'$

Air Photo Coverage A12836 (30-32)

Maps Employed L NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 306/5 - 61
2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. \_\_\_\_\_ acres. Not measured.
  - (a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. 50% to 60%
  - (b) Ownership and control. Crown Lands
3. Difficulties of utilization.
  - (a) Existing roads from forest to port. None
  - (b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. Very poor.
    - (1) slopes
    - (2) boulders, rock, etc.
4. Sawmills licensed for 1952. ---
5. Distance to nearest licensed timber --- miles
6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. Nil.
7. Forestry Rating. E.



### RENCONTRE EAST

A well protected harbour on the north shore of Fortune Bay.

There is little forest nearby and it appears as though fuelwood and timber supplies would have to be brought by boat.

A cheap gravity water system does not appear possible here. There is one small pond above the town which might be tapped but all other sources would require pumping to a reservoir.

There are no roads and the terrain is so rugged that building of any would be most costly.







## HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE: Anderson Cove.  
Latitude 47°36'N. Longitude 55°07'W.  
Chart 3270. Air photos: A12836-33  
and 34.

EXISTING WHARVES: Private wharf of Thornhill Bros:  
some small stages. Public wharf  
under construction will accommodate  
coastal steamers. A few stages and  
small wharves for small vessels.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS: None; landlocked harbour.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA: Fair; deep but narrow run.

FOG CONDITIONS: Fair.

STORM CONDITIONS: Strong squalls funnel through this  
harbour although it is almost closed  
in with high, rocky hills. Poor  
holding ground for ships during  
southerly gales.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES: None.

NATURE OF BOTTOM: Rocky.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE  
AND SHELTER: Not good; sides of harbour are  
generally very steep.

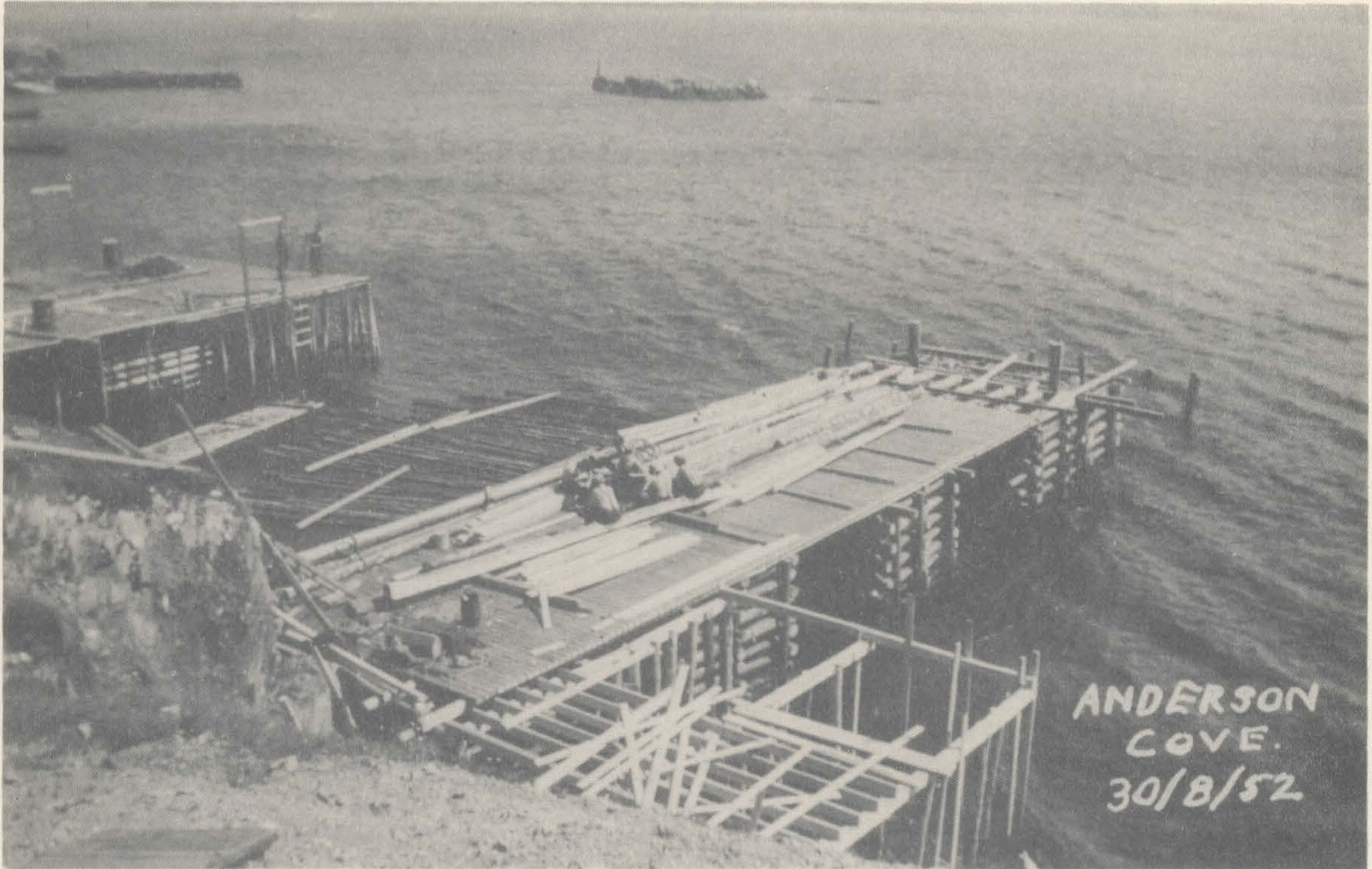
DREDGING REQUIRED: Nil.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION  
MATERIALS: Rock, loose or massive, locally.  
Timber; round and sawn, bay d'Espoir  
and Mainland.

EVG: August 30, 1952.



ANDERSON'S COVE



Public wharf under construction



FISHING COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

SETTLEMENT - ANDERSON'S COVE

DATE AUGUST 29, 1952

AREA - FORTUNE - HERMITAGE

Population - 106. Twenty-two families

Settlement Notes

Herring is the main fishery. There is a little cod caught in the summer. There is no one fishing cod on a commercial basis this year.

Herring Catch - F. Bannikhin & Sons packed 1,665 bbls. of brine fillets here this year for West Atlantic Products. The fishermen also sold to Crosbie from the Bay of Islands. The fishermen here estimated their total catch at 7,000 bbls. of herring this year.

Herring Gear - They use 3 bar seines and 100 gill nets for taking the herring.

Boats - 12 dories and two motor boats are used by the fishermen here.

Lobster - Only one man catching lobster this year to any extent. The total catch for this settlements was 4,150 lbs.

Number of Fishermen - 30 at this settlement and 5 away employed on bankers.



## AGRICULTURE

### Glossary of terms used in attached report

Small subsistence gardens:	Areas of less than 500' sq. used for vegetable production.
Garden type agriculture:	Areas over 500' sq. and less than one half acre producing vegetables.
Small farm type agriculture:	Areas over one half acre but less than three acres, under cultivation.
Minor number of sheep:	Less than twenty sheep.
Moderate number of sheep:	Over twenty but less than one hundred sheep.
Large number of sheep:	Over 100 sheep.
Minor or limited amount of pasture or hay land:	Area less than five acres of isolated patches of pasture and hay land.
Moderate amount of pasture and hay land:	Area more than five acres and less than twenty acres.
Large amount of pasture and hay land:	Area over twenty acres.
Minor or small numbers of hens:	One to twelve hens maintained for individual family use.
Minor, small or limited amounts of vegetables:	Production much less than requirements.



AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: Anderson's Cove.

DATE: 29-8-52

---

AGRICULTURE: Practically non-existent.

SOILS: Extreme lithosal derived from talus accumulation.

CROPS: Minor quantity of potatoes and cabbage. No pasture area.

LIVESTOCK: Non-existent.

POTENTIAL: No agricultural potential due to extreme stoniness and lack of soil.



SEAPORT SURVEY, SOUTH WEST COAST NEWFOUNDLAND

Community Anderson's Cove Lat. 47°36' Long. 55°08'

Air Photo Coverage A12836 (41 & 42) A12836 (40 - 45)  
(30 - 35)

Maps employed 1 NW

1. No. of families present now (welfare). 106/5 - 21.
2. Area of accessible forest. Approx. - acres. Not measured.
  - (a) Estimated percent of slow growing forest. --
  - (b) Ownership and control. --
3. Difficulties of utilization.
  - (a) Existing roads from forest to port. None.
  - (b) Possibilities for roads forest to port. Very poor.
    - (1) slopes
    - (2) boulders, rock, etc.
4. Sawmills licensed for 1952.
5. Distance to nearest licensed timber - miles.
6. Opportunities for using port as exit from licensed timber area. Nil.
8. Forestry Rating. E.



### ANDERSON'S COVE

A small harbour on the north side of Fortune Bay. The terrain is so rugged that this settlement can never expand beyond its present size. Most of this peninsula is rock barren and the few patches of timber do not appear sufficient even for a village as small as this. Fuelwood and timber supplies must be brought by boat.

There are no lakes suitable for a cheap gravity water system. It would be necessary to build a reservoir and pump water from one of the several lakes nearby.

There are no roads and the building of any would be very costly.





V.8



